Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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DEMOCRATS VOTE FOR SUBMISSION

Tennessee Convention Goes on Record for An Amendment Providing for Equal Suffrage

Tennessee Democrats in their State convention at Nashville last week went on record in favor of submitting an amendment to the constitution providing for equal suffrage. This action, which followed close on the heels of a suffrage declaration by the Republicans of the State, is said to be the first of the kind taken by the Democratic party in the South.

The suffrage plank was supported by Governor Tom C. Rye and Congressman H. D. Mc Kellar. A delegation of suffragists, headed by Mrs. Guilford Dudley and Mrs. Leslie Warner, appeared before the platform committee. Mrs. Dudley made a powerful plea for the adoption of the plank.

The declaration read as follows: "Believing that the advocates of equal suffrage are entitled to submit to the vote of the people of the State the question of equal suffrage for both sexes, we favor the submission of this question to the electors for their determination at the ballot box."

USED EYES AND CHANGED MIND

Iowa Anti-Suffragist Watched Results of Suffrage and Now Advocates Ballot

"No one has talked to me and I have heard no arguments, but I have watched my daughters go out into the business world. I have visited in Wyoming, where my son says the women have civilized the State, and I have spent this winter in California, where the leading women of the State are suffragists. And I have decided that voting doesn't take away our femininity."

This statement was made in Des Moines, Iowa, on May 19 by Mrs. Martin Flynn, who, until last winter, was one of the leaders of the opposition against suffrage. She had even been president of the local association opposed to equal suffrage.

FOUR-FOOTED TO HELP JUNE 7

State Delegates Choose Animal Mascots As Unique Feature of Demonstration

Animal mascots will form a unique part of the woman suffrage parade in Chicago on June 7.

California suffragists started the move by procuring a tame grizzly bear. Illinois followed by adopting an elephant, Wyoming a buffalo, Colorado a mountain goat, Utah a porcupine, Idaho a black bear, Oregon a cinnamon bear, Washington an eagle, Arizona a lizard, Kansas a pig, Montana a mountain lion, and Nevada a mustang.

THE DELIVERER

HOUSE JUGGLES SUFFRAGE BILL

Passes Amendment to let Porto Rican Women Vote and Then Decides Against It

After passing an amendment to the Porto Rican bill, giving women a vote as well as men, May 22, Congress reversed itself the next day and defeated the amendment.

A telegram to The Woman's Journal, May 23, from Mrs. Jennie Bradley Roessing, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, says:

"While the House was in Committee of the Whole yesterday, Congressman Mann, of Illinois, introduced an amendment to the Porto Rican Bill, providing woman suffrage on the same terms as men, which are on the basis of ability to read and write either Spanish or English and paying taxes in their own name of not less than three dollars annually. There was little discussion, Representatives Mann and Keating defending the amendment. Jones of Virginia spoke against the amendment, which carried, 60 to 37. This morning the bill came up in the regular session of the House for action. The woman suffrage amendment lost, 59 to 81. There was no discussion, and less than one third of the members of the House were present this morning."

The vote is said to have shown a complete disregard of party lines, though more Democrats than Republicans voted against it. The amendment was introduced by Republican Floor Leader Mann. No one asked a roll call, which would have established a record vote.

"There are many women in Porto Rico who read both Spanish and English and pay more than $3 annual taxes, and it would be unfair to deny them the vote," said Mr. Mann, in speaking for the amendment.

COMMISSION GIRLS FOR LIFE SAVING

Salvation Army Picks 80 Young Women for Beach Service.—Chosen for Physical Fitness

Eighty girls were commissioned as life guards to patrol bathing beaches at the graduation exercises of the training school for Salvation Army officers in New York on May 21. The corps is the first of its kind ever organized by the Army.

Col. William Peart, who dedicated the girls to their new work, said they had been taught not only to save the life of a half-drowned person after being taken from the water, but how to rescue a drowning person as well as how to preach the gospel to those they rescued.

The young women in the corps were selected because of their physical fitness for the work.

METHODISTS OUT FOR EQUAL VOTE

Church Adopts Strong Statement Drawn by Prominent Members Favoring Suffrage

The Methodist Episcopal Church was committed to woman suffrage on May 23 at its national convention in Saratoga, N. Y., through the acceptance of a resolution introduced by Judge Henry Wade Rogers of the United States Circuit Court at New York City.

In addition to Judge Rogers, the resolution was signed by ex-Governor James F. Hanly of Indiana, ex-Lieut. Gov. Albert J. Wallace of California, Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University, President A. W. Harris of Northwestern University, Chicago; President Samuel Dickie of Albion College, Albion, Mich.; Judge George M. Spurlock of York, Neb.; Justice John Marshall of the Supreme Court of Kansas, President Samuel Plantz of Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.; Dean L. J. Birney of the Boston University School of Theology and other delegates of prominence.

The resolution follows:

Whereas, In the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church women have always been loyal and faithful workers, and

Whereas, We recognize that Christian wives and mothers should be given an opportunity to assist in the great work of introducing into politics more of the true spirit of practical Christianity, and

Whereas, The Methodist Episcopal Church has always stood for justice and righteousness in social and political life;

Resolved, Therefore, that we, the delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assert our belief in the justice and righteousness of granting to women the political franchise.

"The act proposed in this resolution is an act of justice," Judge Rogers told the delegates. "In my opinion, women need the ballot for the same reason as men. Women should share in making the laws that regulate their lives."

FEDERATION HEAD TO BE SUFFRAGIST

Both Mrs. Sneath of Ohio and Mrs. Cowles of California Are Strong Supporters

The two chief candidates for the presidency of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, now in convention in New York, are suffragists. Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles of Los Angeles is a voter and will cast her ballot for president of the United States this fall. She says:

"Since we California women got the vote we have been so busy using it we have not paid much attention to suffrage arguments anywhere else."

Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath of Tiffin, Ohio, the other presidential candidate, is a prominent Ohio suffragist.

Mrs. Dugan on the Purpose of Woman Suffrage

By Ellis Meredith

"My, but ain't it turrible, th' things that men do be sayin' about th' places where women votes," said Mrs. O'Bryan to her friend, Mrs. Dugan, taking out her fancy work and settling herself in a low rocker. "Have ye seen th' poster they're circulatin' in Iowa?"

"I have not," said Mrs. Dugan, drawing her mending basket toward her. "Fwat does it say?"

"Oh, turrible things—about bonds an' taxes, an' ivery ither person ye meet being arristed; but th' most puzzlin' av thim all is by a preacher in Colorady Springs. Afther sayin' women is no good ginerally, he sez, 'Woman suffrage has intirely failed in its purpose.' Fwat does he mane by that?"

"I dinnaw," said Mrs. Dugan, placidly. "Ye can't always tell fwat a man manes by fwat he sez, even fwin ye ar're listenin' to him, let alone fwin ye ar're readin' a sintince from a sermon that may have been full av ither sintinces. Fwat's throublin' ye about it?"

"Well, I shupposed that th' purpose av woman suffrage was givin' th' suffrage to women," said Mrs. O'Bryan, with an air of finality.

"Ye did?" replied Mrs. Dugan in surprise. "Ye did? Well, that shows a lack av intelligince I wouldn't have give ye credit fer."

"I think ye ar're ra'al unkind," said Mrs. O'Bryan, struggling between tears and anger. "Doesn't men suffrage mane givin' th' vote to men?"

"Sure it does," answered Mrs. Dugan, cutting a patch neatly by the plaid. "But fwin does wan thing mane th' same fer men an' women? Men that's born here gets th' right to vote fwin they ar're twenty-one; men that comes here can get it in five years—sometimes sooner if they do be wurrukin' fer a big corporation that needs their votes—an' in some sthates they can get it be declarin' their intintions, widin' six months afther they land. Moreandover, a man gittin' th' vote manes that he will go an' vote th' Dimmycratic ticket, or for prohibition, or for a Raypublikin, or a buffalo, or some ither animal; it manes that sometimes he will go to wurruk and fergit to vote at all, an' sometimes he waits till he finds th' market price av votes, an' if it is remunerative enough he may vote several times. Givin' him th' ballot implies that he will join a debatin' society, an' carry a torch-light in a procession half th' night; but he's not always so keen about it. An' if he is, fwat thin? Very likely he'll get dhrunk election night to cillybrate, or to dhrown his sorrows, as th' returns happens to be."

"Yes," said Mrs. O'Bryan, "an' he'll bet on th' election, an' if he wins, ye'll see him ridin' down th' sthreet in a new wheel-barrow, wearin sevin new hats, an' if he loses, he'll be pushin' th' barrow wid no hat on him at all, at all." She crocheted five miles of the pattern known as "Mile-a-minute" and then said slowly: "No wondher they don't want to give th' ballot to women; fwat's th' use av givin' it to a man fer th' like av that?"

"Fwat's th' use av annything? Nawthin'," answered Mrs. Dugan, biting off a new thread. "Do ye think there has to be a raison for givin' a man annything he wants, —if he can get it widout? But givin' th' ballot to women don't mean anny av thim things. It minds me av something me boy, Jimmy, was readin' last night. A fine boy is Jimmy, an' goin' to college he is. He was readin' somethin' writ by a man named Buckle——"

"'Tis a quare name," said Mrs. O'Bryan. "Who is he?"

"I dinnaw exactly," admitted Mrs. Dugan, "but he was a man that stharted to write a Histhry av Civ'lization in England. He did two big volumes av inthroduction, but niver got to th' histhry at all."

"Perhaps he didn't find anny civ'lization in England," said Mrs. O'Bryan, sagely. "He should have wint to Ireland!"

"Maybe he didn't, leastwise anny ye'd want to be intrhoduced to," continued Mrs. Dugan, "but let me read fwat he sez to ye. I can't ramimber th' wurruds."

She adjusted her glasses and read slowly: "'It would be a mockery av all sound raisonin' to expect anny benefits from future legislators, except that sort av benefit fwich consists in undoin' th' wurruk av their predecessors.' Somethin' like that is fwat is expected av women voters; they don't get th' ballot fer th' purpose av votin' a tickit wid ut, but fer th' purpose av 'conferrin' benefits' an' undoin' things that needs to be undid, an' if they don't undo thim fast enough, men like this parson say, 'Woman suffrage has failed,' an' they see no benefits accruin'. Do ye mind fwat His Riverince said yestherday? 'Finally, fwatsoiver things is thrue, an' honist, an' pure, an' lovely, an' av good rayport——"

"In fwat paper?" asked Mrs. O'Bryan quickly.

"If there is anny virtue or praise, put yer mark in th' right hand colyum opposite thereunto," finished Mrs. Dugan triumphantly. "That's fwat a woman is expected to do wid her ballot!"

"But, Bridget darlin', shuppose there ain't anny?"

Mrs. Dugan looked around uneasily, and leaning toward her friend said quickly, in a low tone, "Then there's nawthin' else for it, Nellie acushla, ye have to scratch yer ticket!"

"Himself niver does," said Mrs. O'Bryan staunchly.

"I know ut," said Mrs. Dugan. "That's th' raison we have to. If we don't, woman suffrage will fail to accomplish its purpose!"

GIVE MEDALS TO LEADING COUNTIES

College Suffrage League to Present Three Prizes to Iowa's Heaviest Suffrage Majorities

The College Equal Suffrage League of Washington, D. C., will donate three medals to the counties in Iowa giving the largest vote to woman suffrage on June 5, as follows: Gold medal to the county with the highest vote, a silver one to the second, and a bronze to the third.

Miss Carrie Harrison, an Iowan residing in Washington, is chairman of the medal committee to raise funds and gave a tea on her roof at 1331 Newton street, N. E., May 26, in conjunction with a visit to the Brookland Rose Show.

MRS. CATT FINDS PLANK HOPEFUL

Republican Leaders Have Not Promised But Several Have Assured Her of Support

Several of the leaders of delegations to the Republican national convention have assured Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt that they favor including a suffrage plank in the party platform when it meets in Chicago on June 7. Many of the delegates as well have reported favorably upon the idea. Mrs. Catt made statements to that effect on May 21, when she stopped in Chicago to confer with local parade leaders.

"They have not promised us the plank," she said. "No one could do that, but I am reasonably certain we have hope of geting it through. At the last convention the minority of the resolutions commitee reported favorably upon a suffrage plank. There have been several suffrage States added since that time. We believe the minoriy of yesterday is the majority of tomorrow. Of course, I would not go so far as to say that I am confident, but there is a reasonable hope."

KANSAS WOMEN CAUSE ANXIETY

More Women Than Men Want Convention Seats—No Lack of Interest In Vote

The intense interest with which the women voters of Kansas are watching the action on equal suffrage at the coming Republican and Democratic national conventions is shown by the fact that more women than men have asked for seats in the convention this year from Kansas.

A dispatch from Topeka to the Philadelphia North American says: "Governor Arthur Capper, Fred Stanley, national committeeman, and the members of the delegation had more than 1000 requests from women for seats in the convention. There isn't any chance to give so many women seats, and the State politicians are doing a good deal of worrying. They are afraid that to refuse a woman a seat may make an active political enemy that will cause trouble in the primary in August and the election in November."

If the question of seats is giving worry, what would the absence of a suffrage plank give?

"Americanism" promises to be one of the catchwords of the coming Republican national convention. Are women Americans?

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, meeting in Orlando, Fla., May 20, voted down a proposal to permit women to preach in the Presbyterian churches as "opposed to the advancement of true piety and to the promotion of the peace of the church."

In adopting the majority report of a committee that studied the question, the assembly declared that the scriptures forbid ordination of women. The vote was 130 to 80.

If suffragists have a common aim along the line of morals, it is toward self-control in private life, stricter laws for the control of public vice, and the enforcement of those laws.—Mrs. Catt.

WILSON TALKS ON INDEPENDENCE

President Says Same Elements That Brought Men Liberty Are Still in Process

"Independence" and a "decent respect for the opinions of mankind" were the chief themes of President Wilson's address May 20 at the 141st anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence in Charlotte, N. C.

"What interests my thoughts more than anything else about the United States is that it has always been in process of being made ever since that little beginning and that there have always been the same elements in the process," he said.

"At the outset there was in the hearts of the men who led the movement for independence a very high and handsome passion for human liberty and free institutions."

One of the elements that is still in the process of making the country today is the desire for a democratic form of government. This element has made only partial headway. The desire will not be realized until all adult men and women have a voice in the affairs of the nation.

"There never has been a time in all history when someone has not denied the right of another to vote because the other was 'unfitted for it' or 'did not need it,'" said Louis Murphy in a recent address at Dubuque, Ia. "As a newspaper editor I have advocated woman suffrage for ten years, from a conviction that the remedy for the ills of democracy is more democracy."

Mrs. Margaret C. Robinson, who writes letters from Cambridge, Mass., to the Iowa newspapers against suffrage, recently stated that San Francisco had 3,500 saloons and Boston 700. Since Mrs. Robinson gathered her statistics, however, San Francisco's number has decreased to 2,005 and Boston's has increased to 971.

WILL LINE WALK FOR DEMOCRATS

Suffragists to Form Golden Lane for Delegates at St. Louis Convention

Immediately after the big parade in Chicago at the Republican convention, suffragists will turn their attention to the Democratic convention in St. Louis, where the demonstration is to take the form of a "walkless parade."

From ten o'clock in the morning until noon on the 14th, thousands of women representing every section of the country will stand in silent lines between the Jefferson Hotel, which will be the headquarters of the Democratic delegates, and the Coliseum, where the convention is to be held. The women, dressed in white, each holding a yellow parasol, will form a golden lane through which the delegates must pass on their way to the convention. On a platform opposite the entrance of the Coliseum a symbolic tableau will be staged, picturing the appeal of the women for the vote.

Every block in the route between the Jefferson Hotel and the Coliseum will be allotted to different groups and marked distinctly with standards bearing the name of the State or district from which the group comes. The women from the States where men alone can vote will all wear the conventional suffrage costume, but the women from the equal suffrage States will be dressed in red, white and blue costumes and will carry banners reading, "I am a Voter."

Although this pageant will last only until noon, it will not end the demonstration. There is to be a night program as well, of which suffrage speeches and band concerts will be the main features.

Policewomen will assist in the guarding of the Republican national convention, for the first time in the history of the party, according to Sergeant-at-Arms William F. Stone. Chief of Police Healey has assigned six of Chicago's policewomen for duty at the convention.

"John P. Irish is a lovable old man, but every cause he ever espoused in Iowa lost out," states the Mason City Globe-Gazette, by the way of comment on the announcement that he is coming to oppose equal suffrage.

IRVIN COBB SAYS WAR WON HIM

Well-Known Humorist and War Correspondent Becomes Active Suffragist

Irvin S. Cobb, the well-known humorist and war correspondent, recently told how he plunged into the European imbroglio a "passive" suffragist and emerged an "active" one. The sight of women suffering, as he passed through the war-ridden countries, effected the transformation.

"I saw them standing before the bulletin boards," said the war correspondent, "watching as the list of the names of the dead was pasted up. I saw them read, cry out once and go away weeping.

"I saw widows with little children. They came out of the villages and the cities, and sought the cemeteries. The men they mourned were not buried there. Perhaps they lay in rough trenches, far away on battlefields already old. But these weeping women went to the cemeteries with their memories.

"I saw women in rude hospitals at the front. They performed the most repulsive tasks in the most heroic manner.

"Then I realized that the burden of war lies with the women. Not the burden of sorrow alone; but the economic burden which remains with them long after a war has passed. I realized that in countries that have representative governments the women should have a voice in choosing those men who decide if there is to be war.

"I used to say I could see no real reason why women should have the vote," continued the writer. "At the same time I admitted that I could see no real reason against their having the vote if they want it. In a word, I was a 'passive' suffragist.

"But all that is changed now. I do see reasons why women should vote, and very good reasons. The ballot should be given them in common justice. We men should not want to feel that our mothers, our wives and our sisters are without sufficient intelligence to use it wisely."

What Iowa Men Think of Votes for Women

Governor, Senators, Leading Educators, Judges, Labor Leaders and Ministers Unite in Asking Justice at the Polls June 5

Governor Clarke of Iowa believes that the right of suffrage will be of great benefit to the women themselves. He says: "The mere right to vote which the adoption of the pending amendment to the constitution will give to the women of Iowa is not the only advantage it will bring to them. It will bring to them a more real and deeper sense of the value and meaning of life. Their relation to the affairs of the world will be of immensely greater significance. The feeling of a subordinate or less efficient relation will disappear. A participation in the direction of public affairs will quicken the intellect, strengthen the character and enlarge the vision."

U. S. Senator Kenyon of Iowa says: "There are so many arguments for equal suffrage that I haven't time, and it would do no good, to discuss them. The chief thing in my mind that leads me to be for it is that it adds a mighty force to those working for the moral welfare of the nation. That is enough argument for me."

The leading educators of the State have declared themselves in favor. President H. H. Seerley of Iowa State Teachers' College says: "There is no reason that can be based upon sensible argument that will deny the right of suffrage to women except such reason would apply equally to men." Thomas H. Macbride, president of State University of Iowa, says: "The best argument that I know of for woman suffrage is that against the movement there is no argument so far propounded that in the last analysis can possibly stand."

Judge J. L. Stevens of Boone gives as three of his reasons for supporting the amendment: "Because I know of no reason why women should not be permitted to vote.

"Because I am satisfied from personal investigation that equal suffrage is a success in those States where it has been tried.

"Because there are millions of women workers affected by the same conditions and governed by the same laws as men, and certainly they are entitled to the same weapon as men—the ballot."

Judge H. K. Evans of Corydon holds the same view:

"If the men in Iowa once fully understood the fact that women now have large power at the ballot box in other States and as years pass that power will be increased by the addition of other States, I am sure that on June 5 the enfranchisement of women would be assured, thus adding to the power of the State and giving our own women an influence and power in public affairs such as will place Iowa in the front rank among the States."

Former Mayor Hanna of Des Moines declares that "the right to read and think and discuss and vote upon the great public questions affecting human welfare and even human life itself is a natural human right—not a man's right as such nor a woman's right as such, but a natural human right."

"Let every man 'watch his step' when he goes to the polls at the June primary and see to it that his ballot is properly marked in favor of this forward movement for the uplift of our women citizens—our mothers, wives and daughters," says J. H. Strief, president of the Iowa Federation of Labor.

President W. H. Rodgers, of the United Mine Workers of Iowa, says: "Equal suffrage should be adopted in Iowa because it is fundamentally just and right that women should have the right of franchise if they wish to exercise it. Moreover, it would tend to higher ideals in our social, industrial and political life, which would make for a better and a broader commonwealth."

Ministers in all denominations in Iowa have given their endorsement. Bishop Dowling of the Catholic diocese of Des Moines says: "I contemplate the prospect of equal suffrage in Iowa with satisfaction, and unless all signs fail there is no doubt the verdict of the people will at last give it to women.

"No vote, no influence, is almost an axiom in present politics. You get nothing unless you have influence; you have no influence unless you can vote."

These are only a few of the statements issued by prominent men all over the State in favor of the amendment. If Iowa does not carry for suffrage, it will not be because the intelligence of the Commonwealth is not definitely committed to the principle.

Mrs. Mary E. Ringrose of California writes to the Woman's Journal: "I have worked in the States of California, Oregon, Kansas, Michigan and Nevada, and in none of these have I found the voters so favorably interested in 'our cause' as in this State."

SOME SLOGANS

Among the slogans contributed to suffrage parade headquarters at Chicago for use on banners June 7 are the following:

"Woman is putting the quality into political equality."

"We bear the children, why not bare the grafters?"

"Woman can think, give her a chance to express."

"We have started, and we are going to finish."

"We are for preparedness, prayer, progressiveness and peace."

PARADERS WANT SNAPPY SLOGANS

Chicago Committee Offers 26 Rewards for Epigrams—Contest Closes on May 31

The Chicago suffrage parade headquarters announced last week a prize of $25 for the best slogan for use in the parade.

In addition, twenty-five crisp new dollar bills will be given for the twenty-five next best epigrams. The contest is necessarily short and closes on the night of May 31. The managing editors of Chicago's daily newspapers will act as the judges.

Mrs. Paul Welling, chairman of the prize committee, says:

"We want short and snappy epigrams that will focus the attention of the nation at large, and that of the delegates to the Republican convention in particular on the necessity for giving every woman in this country the right to vote."

Contestants for the prize are requested to mail their slogans to the "slogan contest committee," 604 Tower Building, Chicago. There is no limit on the number of slogans that each person may submit, but no individual will be permitted to carry off more than one prize.

MONDELL ATTACKS JUDICIARY DELAY

Congressman Charges Majority in Committee With Dodging Issue by Refusing to Meet

Congressman Mondell, Republican, of Wyoming, attacked the Democratic majority of the House Judiciary Committee May 23 for refusing to meet so that action on the suffrage amendment might be avoided.

"To dodge the suffrage issue, or prevent the development of a majority favorable to the suffrage resolution," says Representative Mondell, "the chairman and the majority of the committee not only neglect the suffrage question, but all of the other important matters, responsibility for which has been placed on the committee by the Congress.

"Whatever one may think of the suffrage amendment, whatever one's attitude may be toward it, there can be no difference of opinion as to the dodging and evasive tactics of the majority of the committee in attempting the avoidance of this issue, and in so doing, neglecting all of the important and responsible duties of the committee.

"Honest opposition to the suffrage amendment on the part of the majority of the committee might be forgiven, at least by those who are not favorable to suffrage; but the policy of cowardly dodging and of neglect of duty will not be justified by anyone."

Representative Raker, of California, also condemned the attitude of the committee. He declared that there had been "sufficient general interest manifested to justify Congress in considering and passing the proposed amendment on to the States for their adoption or rejection."

If you see a man and a woman arguing these days and the man getting the worst of it, you can put it down as a certainty that he is an anti-suffragist, says the Burlington Hawkeye.

An Anti Anent the Parade

Editor of the Woman's Journal:

I ask the courtesy of your paper. I hope your sense of fairness will prevent your refusing to print this in a part of your paper where it will be seen.

I wish to make a formal protest, in the name of every ANTI-SUFFRAGIST in Massachusetts. For years we have stood the slanderous attacks made on us by suffragists, in silence. This latest one is too outrageous to overlook.

Suffragists are daring to say that ANTI-SUFFFAGISTS are going to march in the Preparedness Parade on Saturday in Boston!

We fully realize that no man nor woman who is informed on ANTI-Suffrage teachings and beliefs, could believe we would do such a thing. For the benefit of the ignorant of our dear State I am writing this.

At the times of the New York and Boston parades for suffrage. our beloved leaders made perfectly clear, by word of mouth and by interviews in the papers, that they KNEW that any woman who marched through the middle of a street in company with thousands of other women would, automatically, not only lose her sex and disgrace her womanhood, but leave her husband and desert her children. They, our beloved leaders, pointed out so beautifully that all women marched in parades for was to make a SEX APPEAL.

After refreshing your mind with these ANTI-SUFFRAGE PRINCIPLES, need I ask if it seems POSSIBLE, even to you, that an ANTI-SUFFRAGE woman would walk in a parade, no matter how firmly she believed in Preparedness?

Such an act would be unworthy of the finest flower of womanhood our great Commonwealth has produced, the ANTI-SUFFRAGIST.

I hear there are women to march in that parade, but rest assured that if any do they will be counted as SUFFRAGISTS by the ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS from then on. Such an act could never be committed by an ANTI-SUFFRAGIST!

Thanking you, in advance, for your courtesy, I am

Very truly yours,
An Ardent Anti-Suffragist.
Boston, May 22, 1916.

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SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1916

THE TRUTH ABOUT COLORADO

A public statement in favor of equal suffrage in Colorado has just been issued, signed by a remarkable list of prominent men in that State—business men, educators, lawyers, physicians, pastors, etc. The Denver Times of May 16 says: "No such list has ever been sent out endorsing any policy of government inaugurated in this State before."

As opponents of equal rights now at work in Iowa and elsewhere have been persistent in claiming that equal suffrage in Colorado has ruined business, the Coloradoans who got up the present list of signatures made a specialty of getting the names of leading business men. Their statement is in line with those that have been issued in previous years by various other groups of people. On one occasion it was a number of prominent Colorado women who signed such a statement; on another, the signers included practically all the distinguished educational, political and legal lights of the State. When Julia Ward Howe took her census of ministers, their verdict was in favor, about ten to one. When the Literary Digest lately gathered the opinions of 1,000 editors, the replies from the editors in the suffrage States were overwhelmingly favorable; and some editors who were themselves opposed acknowledged that the general sentiment in their communities was in favor. When the New York Survey last year sent a circular letter of inquiry to all its subscribers in the suffrage States, it got 633 answers, of which only 15 were unfavorable.

Take a cross-section of opinion among any class of decent people in the enfranchised States, and you find the large majority in favor. It is only among those who profit by wrong-doing that you find any considerable number opposed; and their opposition is an additional testimony to the value of equal suffrage.

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

A. S. B.

ON TO CHICAGO!

The coming suffrage demonstrations in Chicago and St. Louis promise to be wonderful and inspiring events. Every woman who goes will be glad she was there; and those who could have gone and did not will have missed a great opportunity. As Mrs. Florence Bennett Peterson said at Minneapolis:

"The time has come for the whole nation to consider woman suffrage with social and political sincerity. Women have been calling suffrage conventions for half a century. Every effort has been made by devoted men and women suffragists to educate public opinion and make it strong enough to secure the fundamental right of democracy, namely, the right of the governed to participate in the government

"Is it not time that the men of the United States should call a convention to consider woman suffrage? The opportunity looms before the electorate now. Why should not both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions to assemble in June reach the high mark of political chivalry, and put a woman suffrage plank in their respective platforms?" A. S. B.

CLUB WOMEN FOR SUFFRAGE

Twenty thousand women are gathered in New York this week, at the Biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. They come from every corner of the United States. They represent hundreds of thousands of women, organized in a network of local clubs reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to the Gulf. The ridicule aimed in the old days at the New England Women's Club, and Sorosis, and the other pioneer organizations, has all died away. Today the women's clubs are recognized as a power, and a power for good. They have brought about, in the last thirty years, a larger amount and variety of improvements than any other organizations of women have achieved during the same period of time. They include women of all sections, creeds and classes. They are probably the most representative body of women in the country; and their progress on the question of equal suffrage is of vital significance.

At the Biennials of the General Federation, the rise of suffrage opinion among women has been shown as in a barometer. For many years the subject was tabooed. Then the effort to secure endorsement began. At first it was prevented with ease; then with more and more difficulty; and finally, at the Biennial in Chicago two years ago, the rising tide swept all barriers away, and the suffrage resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority. Like resolutions have been adopted also by the State Federations of 33 States,—more than two-thirds of the whole number—and the list is constantly lengthening.

The Woman's Journal some little time ago sent a letter to the Presidents of the State Federations in all the enfranchised States, and also to the chairmen of their Legislative Committees, asking if they found the ballot a help or a hindrance. Without a single exception, the answers declared that they found it a great help.

Mrs. Benjamin E. Page, of Highland Park, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Illinois Federation, wrote: "The politicians all over the State pay much more attention to what the women want. Any number of instances from the small towns and cities could be given."

Mrs. J. S. McKee, President of Washington, wrote: "Suffrage has increased woman's influence without decreasing her dignity. Women are not party bound. They are more apt to ask of a measure, 'Is it decent?' not 'Is it Democratic?' 'Is it right?' not 'Is it Republican?' "

All agreed with Mrs. R. A. Morton, President of Wyoming, who wrote: "We find the right to vote a great advantage to us in our efforts to secure good public measures."

Since the last Biennial, suffrage has been extended to women in Montana and Nevada, as well as in Denmark, Iceland, and South Africa. A. S. B.

NOT MISS ANTHONY'S POLICY

A valued friend, who believes in the policy of the Congressional Union, takes exception to Ellis Meredith's suggestion in The Woman's Journal that Miss Anthony's "magic name" is being used to promote a course of action that she would not have approved, and calls our attention to several extracts from Miss Anthony's writings of many years ago, in line with her words written in 1872: "My view of our true position is to hold ourselves as a balance of power to give aid and comfort to any party which shall inscribe on its banners 'Freedom to woman.' "

If this exhortation of Miss Anthony's had been followed literally, all the suffragists would have gone in with might and main for the first of the minority parties that endorsed votes for women. Now that three minority parties have equal suffrage planks in their national platforms, it is hard to see how the suffragists could all unite to give aid and comfort to each one of them.

Miss Anthony never advocated or even conceived the policy that the Congressional Union has adopted. In one of the quotations referred to by our friend, Miss Anthony urged all suffragists to "stand shoulder to shoulder against EVERY party and politician not fully committed to equal rights for women"—but that is a very different thing from standing shoulder to shoulder against one only of the parties that are not committed to equal rights.

Ellis Meredith was not justified in claiming that Miss Anthony would not have favored the Congressional Union's policy, because no human being can tell with certainty what view Miss Anthony would take if she were here, under present circumstances, but no more has the Congressional Union any right to claim that it represents her principles.

Those of us who worked with Miss Anthony and knew her personally, know that she repeatedly made mistakes, and that she had intelligence enough to learn by them. She tried one plan, and, if it did not work, she tried another. Some policies which she advocated in the early times she wholly disapproved in her later years. In one point, however, she did not vary. She was warmly grateful to the public men who had stood up for woman suffrage in the days of its unpopularity. We cannot conceive of Miss Anthony's joining with the Congressional Union in urging the women of Oregon, in the name of equal suffrage, to vote against an old and tried friend of the cause like Senator Chamberlain, when his opponent was a man who had not even been a suffragist until after the women of his State got the ballot.

The Congressional Union's policy is looked upon as a great mistake by the member of Miss Anthony's board in whose judgment Miss Anthony had the most confidence, and whom she selected as her sucessor in the presidency of the National Association, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt; also by the member of her board who stood closest to Miss Anthony in personal affection, Dr. Anna H. Shaw; and by the overwhelming majority of her Association. A. S. B.

READY FOR THE NEXT

The unquenchable vitality of the suffrage movement was vividly shown this week at the 47th annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. Any anti who fondly imagined that the vote of last November had put an end to it in this State ought to have been there.

On the first day, although the only business on the program was the amending of the society's constitution, hundreds of women from different parts of the State filled the hall. They discussed the amendments with keen interest and intelligence, and accepted the verdict of the majority with good nature. The large attendance continued on the second day, and $20,000 was pledged in about an hour, for the coming year's work. It recalled the story of Cassidy and Rafferty. A friend passing by one day saw Cassidy working away with uncommon energy and zeal.

"What makes you work so hard today?" he asked.

"Well, you see," said Cassidy, "the magistrate had me up last week for fighting with Rafferty, and he told me if it happened again he'd fine me ten dollars."

"Oh, then, you are working so hard in order to keep out of mischief?"

"You bet your life I'm not," answered Cassidy. "I'm working to earn that ten dollars!"

Massachusetts suffragists were getting the money ready for their next fight. A. S. B.

THE VANE SHOWS THE WIND

In California, Kansas, Wyoming and Colorado—in Colorado on two different occasions—the Legislature, by a practically unanimous vote, has passed resolutions affirming that the results of equal suffrage are good, and advising other States to adopt it. The opponents of equal rights make light of these votes, and claim that the legislators were not expressing their honest opinions, but were only trying to please their constituents. Perhaps this was true of some of them. But such legislative votes are nevertheless decisive in showing the public sentiment of a State.

If the Iowa Legislature passed a unanimous resolution on any subject whatever—no matter whether the legislators were voicing their own sentiments or what they all believed to be the majority sentiment among their constituents—their unanimous vote would be a clear and conclusive proof that they were expressing the prevalent public opinon of Iowa. And what is true of Iowa is true of every other State in the Union.

In the face of these unanimous votes, it is idle for anti-suffragists to claim that most people in the enfranchised States are disgusted with equal suffrage. There never was a Legislature yet that would give a unanimous vote in opposition to the prevailing sentiment of the State. A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE AND CRUELTY

U. S. Senator John L. Shafroth of Colorado, in a recent speech in Congress, dealt effectively with an absurd report circulated by Eastern antisuffragists that "equal suffrage in Colorado causes political quarrels between husbands and wives, resulting in cruelty, which often produces grounds for divorce." He said:

"The States of Maine and Colorado are about equal in population. Between 1887 and 1906 (the latest period for which census statistics of divorce are available) there were granted in Maine 14,194 divorces, of which 4,844 were on the charge of cruelty; while in Colorado during the same period there were 15,844 divorces granted, of which 2,717 were on the charge of cruelty."

This certainly disposes of that particular objection.

A. S. B.

The club women of New York city have adopted strong resolutions against prize fighting. The women of California added their votes to their resolutions, and prize fighting in that State is a thing of the past.

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The New England Conference

The New England Suffrage conference and supper in Boston on the evening of May 19 was universally pronounced a delightful affair. About 180 persons sat down to table. There were addresses by Miss Martha S. Kimball and Mrs. Post of New Hampshire, Mrs. John S. Lane of Maine, Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates of Rhode Island, Mrs. Katherine Houghton Hepburn of Connecticut, Mrs. Anita Truman Pickett, formerly of Idaho, Dr. Dorothea Moore, formerly of California, and Mrs. Wenonah Osborne Pinkham, formerly of Colorado. Miss Blackwell presided.

The New England Woman Suffrage Association held its 49th annual business meeting on May 20, at 151 Commonwealth avenue, Boston. Officers were chosen as follows:

President, Alice Stone Blackwell.

Vice-Presidents:

Maine: Mrs. George S. Hunt, Miss Helen N. Bates, Hon. Eugene Hale, Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Rev. Dr. Henry Blanchard, Hon. George H. Allen.

New Hampshire: Miss Martha S. Kimball, Hon. J. H. Gallinger, Hon. and Mrs. Henry B. Quinby, Hon. Oliver Branch, Miss Mary N. Chase, Capt. Arthur Thompson, Mrs. Mary I. Wood, Hon. Henry H. Metcalf, Mrs. Winston Churchill, Clarence E. Carr, Miss C. R. Wendell.

Vermont: Dr. Grace Sherwood, Mrs. E. L. Wyman, Mrs. Julia A. Pierce, Mrs. A. D. Chandler, Miss Elizabeth Colley, Hon. J. H. Taylor, Rev. E. H. Shaw, Rev. Verdi Mack Martin, Mrs. Alice Beale, Mr. Crosby.

Massachusetts: Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Mrs. Judith W. Smith, Hon. John L. Bates, Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, Miss Lillian Freeman Clarke.

Rhode Island: Mrs. Barton Jenks, Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, Hon. Edwin C. Pierce, Mrs. Camillo von Klenze, Mrs. Rowena P. B. Tingley, Mrs. J. S. French, Hon. Lucius F. C. Garvin, Arnold B. Chase, Miss Cora Mitchell, Rev. Willard C. Sellick, Hon. Charles Sisson.

Connecticut: Mrs. T. N. Hepburn, Mrs. William T. Hincks, Miss Frances Ellen Burr, Mrs. E. D. Bacon, Mrs. Mary J. Rogers, Mrs. Grace Gallatin Seton, Miss Ruutz-Rees, Mrs. Sarah S. Cheney, Mrs. Annie C. S. Fenner.

Executive Committee

Maine: Miss Anne Burgess, Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse, Mrs. Abbie A. Peaslee, Mrs. Lucy Hobart Day, Mrs. Sarah Lord Cram, Dr. Jennie Fuller, Mrs. Louise R. Rounds, Miss Alice Blanchard.

New Hampshire: Mrs. Mary Quimby Philbrick, Dr. J. Sarah Barney, Hon. B. W. Couch, Witter Bynner, Hon. Sherman Burroughs.

Vermont: Mrs. Fanny H. Rastall, Mr. L. E. Wilbur, Mrs. Harriet L. Van Patten, Mrs. Mary E. Tucker, Mrs. Charles Van Patten, Mrs. John B. Taylor, Miss Mary R. Cabot.

Massachusetts: Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Miss Mary H. Ladd, Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley, Miss Catherine Wilde, Miss Eva Channing, Miss Ida E. Hall, Mrs. S. S. Fessenden, Miss Mabel Willard.

Rhode Island: Miss Sarah J. Eddy, Mrs. Sarah M. Algeo, Mrs. Annie Howes Barus, Mrs. Gerald Cooper, Miss Florence Garvin, Mrs. B. R. Ballou, Mrs. George D. Gladding, Mrs. Annie M. Jewett, Miss Nettie Bauer, Mrs. Emma T. Eldridge.

Connecticut: Miss Emily Pierson, Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, Mrs. A. E. S. Taylor, Mrs. Carlos F. Stoddard, Mrs. Herbert H. Knox, Mrs. E. S. Tillinghast, Dr. Esther Woodward, Mrs. Elizabeth Warren, Miss Mary Bulkley.

Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Jenny Merrick.

Rhode Island. Richard Pearson Hobson, ex-representative from Alabama, last week, in an address before the Rhode Island Women's Club, said: "Equal opportunity for every citizen is the thing to work for. The impediments between the sexes must be removed."

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Connecticut.—The Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association is planning to hold a conference during the summer in each of the eight counties. The first will be held in New Haven June 10, with Mrs. CarlosF. Stoddard, New Haven county chairman, in charge of the arrangements. The object of the conferences will be to bring together both the workers within the county and the officers from other counties and members of the State Board. Dates for the conferences in other counties will be announced later.

Margaret Foley's Diary

Monday, May 15. Arrived in Kalamazoo from Minneapolis, met at station Miss McKee, who took us to New Burdick Hotel. Mrs. Orton H. Clark, State president, called and took us for an automobile ride around the city.

In the evening Kalamazoo had its first street meeting. It is very interesting to see the way the women of each city take this new way of reaching the voter, and after the meeting every member is sure that it is extremely important work. Mrs. Clark declared she was converted to street meetings, especially as she saw three men whom she had never been able to reach in any way stand through the entire meeting.

May 16. Left for Grand Rapids with Mrs. Clark, where the suffragists of Kent county were having an all-day conference, serving lunch to about 100 people at noon. Splendid conference; in fact, I have never seen better. Mrs. Clark is very proud of her county chairmen, and I'm sure she should be, as the women we have met in the different counties are the best ever. Mrs. Clark had told them about the street meeting in Kalamazoo the night before, and so after luncheon Mrs. Williams called a meeting of the board and they decided then and there to have a street meeting in Grand Rapids, and came to me to find out just what they would have to do. The conference closed at 5 P. M., and we drove over to police headquarters to see the chief, who seemed very much excited when he saw standing before him four women. He really didn't know just what to say when I asked for the privilege of holding a street meeting, as they never had had such a request from either men or women. Well, we got it, and started for the Men's Club for dinner.

While we were eating dinner, it began to rain, and it looked as though Grand Rapids would not have its street meeting. However, we drove to Campau Square, where the meeting was to be held, sent the boy scouts who were to bugle for us to the movies, and we were all on the point of going ourselves when someone said the rain had stopped. Several women who had attended the conference came to the meeting and brought their husbands with them, and simply insisted on my having a meeting. We had a perfectly splendid audience, in spite of the dampness and chilly wind.

May 17. Took 7:50 A. M. train for Pontiac. Had noon meeting at business men's luncheon given by the Suffrage Association of Pontiac, under the direction of their president, Mrs. H. Coleman, who is another splendid chairman in this State. From Pontiac we hurried to Detroit, and next morning to Jackson. I spoke at the Public Library Thursday evening and Jackson auto factory Friday noon and Hayes Wheel Co. at 3 P. M., and two theatres, the Rex and the Majestic, in the evening.

PAWNS HIS WIFE TO PAY BOARD

Husband Offers Money to Redeem Her But Loses Pawn Ticket

"In January Spurgie Gates, then jobless, faced tough times and an unpaid board bill for himself and wife at C. E. Brown's, No. 1802 Bienville street, New Orleans," says a dispatch to the New York World.

"Everything of value the couple possessed had found its way into the pawnshops, but still $34 was due Brown, who was growing irate. Gates figured that he had one more possession that he could pawn. It was his spouse.

"Would Brown take Mrs. Gates and hold her as security for the uncollected account? Sure! In fact, he beamed upon Gates's proposal. The pawn ticket was duly made out, the wife delivered to the landlord and Gates set out with high resolves.

"On May 18 the husband had enough money to get his wife out of pawn. Brown asked for the return of the pawn ticket before delivering his security. Gates couldn't find it. Thereupon an argument ensued over the question of principal and interest, and the two men fought while the woman sat on her trunk, not knowing whether she was liberated or still a hostage.

"Judge W. D. Chamberlain settled the argument. He allowed Brown $41 and Gates to receive back his pledge. Then the judge fined the men $15 apiece and an equal share of court costs for disturbing the peace."

We need the conscience and judgment of women to settle the great issues that are now coming up to confront this country. —William Jennings Bryan.

DALLAS NEWS OUT STRONG IN FAVOR

Influential Paper of Southwest Says the Time Demands Women's Entrance Into Politics

The rapid growth of woman suffrage sentiment in the South is shown on all sides. In welcoming the recent annual meeting of the Texas Woman Suffrage Association, a strong editorial in support of the principle appeared in the Dallas News, the most influential paper of the Southwest. It said, in part:

"Woman suffrage, which was once a proposal accounted fit for the sneers of even the most illiterate masculine voter, has come to be a live issue in American politics. It is no longer a sign of superiority to ridicule it.

"The idea that to enfranchise women would be to 'endanger the foundations of the Republic' is supported neither by good logic nor demonstrated fact. Woman is the mainstay of the home, and her ballot always will signalize her devotion to those basic conservatisms which reflect the fire side, the family life, the sacredness of the marriage covenant and the durability of those social decencies that safeguard child morals.

"Woman is coming into politics because the times demand it. And the times demand it because public sentiment, consciously or unconsciously, calls the best elements to the public's service. Just as no enlightened people could endure to be governed by ignoramuses, no more can the whole people much longer endure a government which excludes from the polls that element which is by common consent acknowledged to be the most moral force the country affords."

TO TAKE WILL TO APPELLATE COURT

Grandchildren of Mr. Leslie Still Trying to Break Spirit of Legacy to Suffrage

The contest against Mrs. Leslie's will, by which more than $1,000,000 was left to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt for the furtherance of equal suffrage, has been carried to the higher court, and final settlement is not now expected before fall or winter at least.

Surrogate Fowler recently ruled against the grandchildren of Mr. Leslie who have been trying to break the will. The contestants have appealed to the appellate division, however, and the trial may not be held for several months.

"WETS" BRING UP ONE MORE TEST

Men of Somonank, Ill., Want to Have Women's Dry Votes Disqualified

Despite the various decisions in support of the Illinois suffrage act, another in the long list of test cases brought by the liquor men has been started at Sycamore by A. J. Ranger, R. C. Miller and E. J. Harmon et al., of Somonauk.

The suit follows the plan submitted to the wets of all towns voted dry by the women's vote on April 4, 1916. The principal question raised is whether a township, as such, is a political subdivision of the State referred to in the woman suffrage law.

The men's vote at the Somonauk town election was 188 for saloons and 140 against saloons.

LIQUOR PAPERS PRAISE ANTIS

Copy their Articles and Pictures And Pat Them on Back for Opposing Suffrage

At the New England Woman Suffrage Conference last week, the President of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association told of a new and striking exhibit which has been arranged in Hartford. In the large window of the Suffrage Headquarters there is displayed a collection of newspapers—the official organs of the liquor interest in different States—open at the pages where they contain articles by women prominent in the Anti-Suffrage Association, with their portraits and biographical sketches praising their work in opposing equal rights for women.

"I take pleasure in leading my anti friends before that window," said Mrs. Hepburn, "and it has converted a good many of them."

Of course, the anti-suffrage ladies did not ask the liquor organs to copy their articles and publish their portraits; but their efforts are so enthusiastically approved by all the liquor and vice interests that they do it without being asked.

The Long Island diocesan convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church voted against granting the vote in parish elections to the women of the diocese, 96 to 84. The opponents argued that the proposal would tend to dstroy unity of the church, as it would be a local prerogative.

Such a close vote will undoubtedly mean victory next year.

CHICAGO PARADE TO SHOW CHAINS

Free States Will Lead Other Thirty-six Dressed in Gray and Manacled

A striking feature of the great woman suffrage parade to be held in Chicago on June 7 in connection with the National Republican convention, will be a division in the parade in which 12 young women dressed in white and bearing the names of the States where suffrage has been granted will lead a detachment of 36 other women dressed in gray, with their hands manacled and a ball and chain, in the shape of a toy balloon attached to their ankles by a cord, symbolizing the States where women do not have the right to vote.

Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank will be the grand marshal. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will be commandant and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw honorary commandant. Among the distinguished women who will be in line, in automobile or on foot, will be Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Miss Mary E. McDowell, Mrs. Raymond Robins, Miss Katherine B. Davis, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Mrs. James W. Morrisson, Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Miss Hannah J. Patterson, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, Mrs. Patty Ruffner Jacobs, Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Ella Stewart and Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson and the two pioneer suffragists, Mrs. Charles Henrotin and Dr. Julia Holmes Smith.

The official dress is a white suit, with white straw hat, yellow hat band and yellow sash and black shoes.

Marchers may send their names to parade headquarters, 604 Tower Building.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of _____ dollars

Plans Laid for Uniform Eight-Hour Laws for N. E.

Six States Conference Aims to Protect Women and Children Workers

An important conference of representatives from all New England was held in Boston on May 22, to plan for the introduction of a uniform eight-hour bill for women and children in all the New England States.

The interest was especially great at the morning meeting, when the working girls told their own story. It ought to have been an eye-opener to those anti-suffragists who boast of the protective legislation already existing for working women. Not only the law on the statute book is to be considered, but also its enforcement.

For instance, Massachusetts has a law that women must not work in factories for two weeks before and four weeks after childbirth. Notice to this effect is posted up in the mills. "Every time I read it, it has made me feel sick way down into me," said Mrs. Mary Thompson, an intelligent Scotch woman, who has worked in the mills for twenty years. "In the jute mills, I know pregnant women who work up to the very last, and work ten hours a day at lifting heavy weights above their heads. They go back to work within a week. They go to the toilet room and use a breast pump to get rid of the milk in the day time, and they nurse the child all night, and come back in the morning looking like ghosts."

Girl after girl, in many different lines of work, told of the ill effects of the long hours.

Miss O'Connor, president of the Woman's Trade Union League, said: "The public libraries, museums and university extension courses are established largely in vain if most of the people whom they were meant for are too tired at night to take advantage of them."

Mrs. William Z. Ripley, who presided, read from government reports and other official documents, showing that for a very long time women have worked "under conditions which are not only a great hardship to themselves but a great loss to the community," destroying their power to become healthy mothers. In 1842 the Lowell mill girls sent a memorial to the Legislature asking for a ten-hour day, but it was nearly fifty years before they got it. The overstrain, monotony and overspeeding are constantly on the increase.

In the afternoon Mrs. Eva Whiting White presided, and there were addresses by Dr. Stone of the Boston Association for the Control of Tuberculosis; Dr. Richard Cabot, Dr. Edward Cody of New Bedford, Mr. J. Prentiss Murphy of the Boston Children's Aid Society, Miss Pauline Goldmark, Prof. Felix Frankfurter, and Dr. Valeria Parker of Connecticut.

Of special interest was the address of Representative Allison G. Catheron, chairman of the committee in the Massachusetts Legislature which reported against the eight-hour bill. He said the hearings on the bill had thoroughly convinced him that an eight-hour law for women was needed, and would be the ideal thing; but that the considerations which had led him and other members to vote against it at this time were the plea of the Massachusetts manufacturers that they could not compete with the manufacturers of the other New England States if Massachusetts alone adopted an eight-hour law; and the representations of the smaller mercantile firms outside of Boston that the conditions of their business made it necessary for them to keep open in the evenings. He had not found, either, that there seemed to be much demand from the employees of these smaller stores for an eight-hour day.

Mrs. Winston Churchill of New Hampshire, Mrs. Ernest Seton Thompson of Connecticut and Miss Mabel Gillespie of Massachusetts, were appointed a committee to arrange further conferences, to draft a uniform law for the New England States, and to enlarge the committee and make it fully representative.

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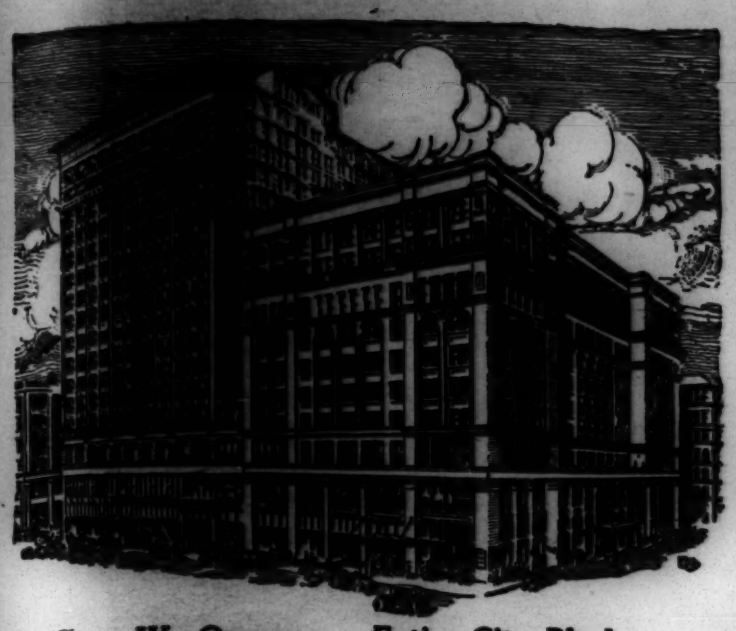

We Occupy an Entire City Block

Those who attend the Woman's Suffrage Demonstration in Saint Louis during the Democratic Convention will receive a hearty welcome at Saint Louis' foremost retail establishment—Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney.

This great store is composed of more than 100 Specialty Shops, each brimful of the most desirable and up-to-date Summer merchandise—all high grade but very reasonably priced—merchandise that will meet every individual requirement.

You Are Invited to Make Use of Our Many Store Conveniences

You are also invited to make liberal use of the many conveniences we have provided for our patrons, which include—Waiting, Writing and Rest Rooms, Local and Long Distance Telephones, Postoffice, Telegraph Office, a delightful Tea Room, Check Room, a Hospital for emergency cases, a Victrola Shop that is unrivaled for beauty and completeness. "Ask Mr. Foster," Travel Information Service, and a Shoppers' Aid Department to assist and make purchases for those who have but a limited time for shopping.

Official Suffrage Parasols

The official Suffrage Parasol for the "Golden Lane" or "Walkless" Parade—which has the indorsement of the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League—will be on sale in our Umbrella Shop at **50c**

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BAY STATE HAS ANNUAL MEETING

Payment of Dues Abolished and Budget of $30,000 Voted for Coming Year

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association held its annual meeting in Boston on May 18 and 19, with a large attendance and an unusual amount of interest. The first day was devoted to revising the constitution. The State will be organized along political lines, as recommended by the National Association, and the payment of dues is abolished. When the Kentucky Equal Rights Association abolished its dues, several years ago, it not only trebled its membership but doubled its income. Men and women who had paid their small dues and then thought their duty was done, "shelled out" more liberally when there was no fixed sum demanded; and no one was kept out through inability to pay.

In the evening Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman entertained the delegates and members socially at her home. There were songs by Miss Fried, and short addresses by Mrs. W. G. Dwight, Miss Susan Cushman, Mrs. Chester Goldsmith and Mrs. Sara S. Gilson. Miss Blackwell told of the Mississippi Valley Conference.

On the second day, excellent work was shown in the reports of the secretary, treasurer, and the standing committees on Ways and Means, Legislation and Organization, as well as the senatorial district chairmen and the new chairman of congressional work, Mrs. Grace Johnson. The treasurer reported receipts of $67,232 and an expenditure of $63,483. When all outstanding bills are paid there will be about $2,500 left in the treasury.

The following officers were elected: President, Miss Blackwell; first vice-president, Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard; clerk, Mrs. Alice W. De Normandie; treasurer, Mrs. Susan Lewis Ball; Massachusetts member of the National Executive Council, Mrs. Wenonah Osborne Pinkham.

There were only two contested offices. For first vice-president, Mrs. Leonard received 147 votes and Mrs. Edward C. Mason 59; for Massachusetts member of the National Executive Council (who will be second vice-president under the new constitution), Mrs. Pinkham had 135 votes and Mrs. Langdon Frothingham 66.

A budget for the coming year was discussed and accepted; under Mrs. Maud Wood Park's persuasive eloquence, $20,000 was raised, and it was voted to make the budget $30,000.

Gov. Whitman of New York has vetoed the Argetsinger Committee amendments to the Labor law, one of which would have permitted women to work twelve hours a day in canneries during the rush season.

This was the measure which brought the strong protest from working women described in the Woman's Journal of last Saturday.

The legality of the women's vote, which made the township of Dixon, Ill., dry at the recent election, was upheld by Judge Crabtree of the Lee County Court last week, when he dismissed the contest brought by the wet forces to challenge the women's vote. The township was declared legally dry.

PROHIBITIONISTS ASK ALLIANCE

Women's Federation Suggest Get-Together Conference at Convention in St. Paul

The Executive Committee of the Woman's National Prohibition Federation has just issued an official invitation to the suffragists of the country to unite with them and the host of friends of the prohibition cause in the "National Get-Together Council and Conference" to be held at St. Paul July 18. The Federation, which will hold three morning conferences during the national Prohibition convention, July 19 to 21 inclusive, adopted the following resolutions in this regard:

Whereas, the National American Woman Suffrage Association will make an effort to have planks favoring equal suffrage placed in the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties at their conventions in June, therefore

Be it Resolved, by the Executive Committee of the Woman's National Prohibition Federation that we express our appreciation of this recognition of the power of political parties as such and of the necessity for platform declarations of great issues.

And, whereas the Prohibition Party has advocated woman suffrage since 1872, and prohibition and suffrage have the same enemies,

Be it Resolved that we extend to all advocates of woman suffrage an invitation to meet with the prohibition forces of the nation in a great get-together political conference on July 18, 1916, in St. Paul, Minn., and help to bring about a powerful alignment of voters on a platform advocating the twin reforms of prohibition and equal suffrage.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the Associated Press, the daily press of Chicago, and to the Prohibition press, and to the president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and to the president of the various State Associations.

Among the proofs of woman's inability to have a voice in public questions because she cannot fight is one just given by Bishop Brent from the Philippine Islands. Among the wild tribes of the Moros, he found "a courageous woman missionary on this blood-stained island who, by her lonely work in the midst of the wild tribes, had gained the trust of this band of outlaws. Although they would not permit a government official or soldier to come near them, their leaders sent word to her that they might be willing to lay down their arms if she would go to their remote village."

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By ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

A pamphlet answering in detail the latest charges made by the Antis. An "Objections Answered" up to date. Especially valuable, as it contains a great deal of information and statistics which have not been brought together before in one pamphlet.

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"JONATHAN'S NIGHTSHIRT"

"If any well grounded anti suffrage sentiment were present it surely didn't survive the onslaught of this ironic attack," says the Kansas City Star of the first performance of "Jonathan's Nightshirt," Mrs. Ferdinanda Wesselhoeft Reed's one-act farce. The same writer said the play was both "start'ling and amusing."

Since this first performance a little more than a month ago, demand for it has come from suffragists in all parts of the country.

The characters are two men and two women. The acting time about twenty minutes.

Twenty-five cents a copy, set of five for production, one dollar. Royalty for each performance, five dollars. Order from the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Dr. and Mrs. Donald Russell Hooker of Maryland announce the birth of twin girls, Edith Houghton Hooker, Jr., and Elizabeth Houghton Hooker.

Miss Josie Westfall of Macomb, Ill., is still serving as city judge, because the formal order displacing her has not been issued. Miss Westfall received more votes than her opponent, but her votes came from women, who were decided by the Supreme Court to be ineligible. Four judges voted that women were not eligible, and three that they were.

". . . because women are human beings"

says NATHANIEL C. FOWLER is the important reason why they should have suffrage. His book, THE PRINCIPLE OF SUFFRAGE, makes its argument entirely upon this point, and avoids all confusing references to statistics, "expediency," etc.

Every suffragist should have at least one copy. Twenty-five cents (handsomely bound in cloth, 60 pages, large clear type) from your bookseller or send today to the publishers

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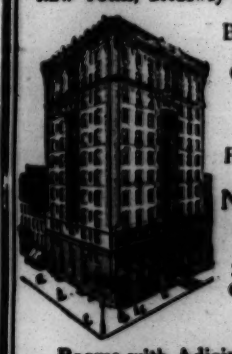

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BALLOT AIDS ALL WOMEN IN OFFICE

Speakers at Charities Conference Show Teachers and Policewomen Are Vitally Affected

The need of equal suffrage for women was apparent during the recent annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in Indianapolis, not only in the case of the social workers present, whose handicap in that respect was felt, but for other women as an aid in solving child and educational problems. In an address before the conference, Mrs. Florence Kelly of New York, general secretary of the National Consumers' League, suggested federal aid as a solution of the rural school problem of the country, and said:

"To strengthen and inspire the teaching profession, social agencies can best help by getting votes for all the teachers, armed with which they can thereafter contribute more than all the rest of us towards improving the schools."

The first annual conference of the International Society of Policewomen was held in connection with this conference, under the leadership of Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells of Los Angeles, president. In her address Mrs. Wells touched upon the same theme, that lack of the franchise bars women from many opportunities for social welfare work.

"During the now nearly six years since Los Angeles appointed the first regular policewoman, twenty States have come into line. As this is a total unexpected by many people, I will call the list of States rather than the cities as heretofore: Maryland, California, Colorado, Texas, Pennsylvania, Washington, New York, Arizona, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Alabama, Indiana, North Dakota, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Louisiana, New Jersey, Missouri, Minnesota, Montana.

"Several States which would be in this column if hard work counted were ruled out because the lack of suffrage by women was construed as prohibiting the giving of police power to women, but the lack of the vote or other prohibitive clauses did not deter in all States, for during these years seven States have passed special legislation to make possible the appointment of policewomen."

Suffrage Exchange

FRUIT JAR LABEL BOOKS. Big summer sellers. Exceptional offer to agents and societies. Rev. William H. Brown, Lyons, N. Y. (24)

CLOTH FOR LADIES' SUITINGS direct from factory; write for samples. F. A. Packard, Manager, Retail Dept., Box W., Camden, Maine. (24)

WANTED—CAMERA-OWNERS, classified name, address collectors; Circular mailers, correspondents; Spare time. Prof. Braganza, Fitchburg, Mass. (25)

OVER 5,000 MEN AND WOMEN WANTED this year for U. S. Government Life Jobs. $65 to $150 month. Vacations with pay. No layoffs. Short hours. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. K 124, Rochester, N. Y. (30)

FARMERS NEED TO GIVE WOMEN VOTE

Girl Facing Need to Cook 1,096 Meals Per Year Must Have Rights

"The orator who wants to 'make himself solid' with country voters is fond of saying that the farmer feeds the world," observes the Rural New Yorker of May 20. "The poets and the thinkers and the statesmen may not like to think so, but they and their wares must all take a back seat in public importance; for the man who provides the plain, substantial bread and meat is boss of the situation. He is supposed to be, but he isn't after all. The feeding goes on further, for the farmer in turn is fed by the farmer's wife. Perhaps you never thought of it in just that way before, but unless the farmer was fed, and well fed, by the farm woman, he never could feed the world—or even himself! There are a few brilliant exceptions where men can cook 1096 meals per year, but if the farm woman gave up feeding the farmer, starvation would spread abroad. The big problem now is how to keep the girl on the farm contented and happy. The boy will stay if the girl does."

One way to keep the girl on the farm is to make her feel that she is to grow up with all of the rights and privileges of an enfranchised citizen.

MAKES PROMISING CANVASS ON FOOT

Mrs. Ellen Walsh Walks from Farm to Farm and Finds Voters Favorable

Mrs. Ellen F. Walsh of Perry, Iowa, has demonstrated her belief in suffrage. She has walked 145 miles in canvassing the farmers of Spring Valley township in behalf of votes for women.

Recently the Dallas county suffragists determined upon a personal canvass in which they would interview every voter and attempt to persuade him to vote for suffrage. To Mrs. Walsh fell the large and populous Spring Valley township. She owns no automobile and though her friends offered her the use of cars she determined to make the canvass afoot.

She walked from farm house to farm house, cut across fields and through barn lots, but she saw every voter in the township. In her canvass Mrs. Walsh saw in all 195 farmers and says that she found less than twenty of these opposed to suffrage or indifferent as to the result of the election.

OFFERS VOTE FOR SOCIAL UNREST

Final Report of Industrial Relations Committee Advises Immediate Enfranchisement

The final report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations has been rendered more available to the public by the recent action of Congress and the President in authorizing the printing and distribution of 100,000 copies. Ten thousand sets of the testimony will also be published.

In the main report, or the "Manly" report, as it was called, the immediate enfranchisement of women was advised as one remedy for the social and industrial unrest so strongly felt throughout the country.

SENATOR CUMMINS URGES IOWA MEN TO VOTE YES

United States Senator Cummins of Iowa has urged all the men of the State to vote for the equal suffrage amendment June 5:

"I am in favor of granting to women the right to vote simply because we need their help in the most difficult undertaking which humanity has ever assumed," he says. "The government of the people of the United States from the smallest unit of political organization to the supreme power which comprehends the whole country requires all the intelligence, all the patriotism, all the morality and all the energy of both men and women to maintain it successfully. The problems which confront us are the most serious ever known; the women can do much for their wise solution and it is hard for me to understand the mental operation of the man who refuses their aid in the gravest work of life."

BREAD INSPECTOR ORDERS SPITTOON

Indirect Influence Gets Shocking Setback in Town That Voted Against Suffrage

"A wad of tobacco encased in his breakfast roll," says the Press Department of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, is what brought the health inspector of Pinnacle to his senses and made him decide to inspect. The women had been at him for four years trying vainly with indirect influence to protect the bread sold in town from wanton carelessness and dirt.

For their pains they got bad treatment and bad names. They were "cranks" and "a confounded nuisance." Then the wad of tobacco spoiled the inspector's breakfast, and of course he decided to do something. Did he do what the women had been asking for four years? Oh, no, he merely ordered spittoons to be placed under every kneading trough in the bakeries. The carelessness the women complained of still goes on.

The men of the town voted 3 to 1 last November against equal suffrage.

Isn't there some "wad" that can come to those men to make them see that their own personal interests call for votes for women now?

The Truth About Colorado

BECAUSE various irresponsible persons, in no way representing the real spirit of Colorado, have circulated statements defamatory to the credit of the State and its womanhood, we believe the time has come when all such silly and slanderous stories should be repudiated by the intelligent and public-spirited men of the State of Colorado.

The demand for Colorado bonds is far greater than the supply. In per capita wealth, in expenditures for education, in the percentage of homes without incumbrance, in public improvements, in all matters affecting social welfare and the humane side of legislation, Colorado stands well to the front, as may easily be verified by the reports of the United States Government.

In all efforts that have served to forward the health and prosperity of the State the women of Colorado have done their share. The enfranchisement of women is no longer a question here. Equal suffrage was granted by popular vote in 1893 and incorporated in the Constitution ten years later by a majority three times the size of that given on the original referendum.

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JAMES RAE ARNEILL, M.D.
O. D. WESTCOTT, M.D.
EDW. WM. LAZELL, M.D.
(The City Federation, a delegate organization of the Associated Charities, Ministerial Alliance and nearly fifty other societies of Denver, instructed its president and secretary to sign the foregoing statement.)
THE CITY FEDERATION, by Clinton G. Hickey, President, and Walter C. Heckendorf, Secretary.
Denver, Colo., May 10, 1916.

MRS. CATT ISSUES PLANK APPEALS

Every Delegate to Democratic, Republican and Progressive Conventions Gets Message

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has issued to every delegate elected to the national conventions of the Democratic, Republican and Progressive parties a strong appeal for a woman suffrage plank in the respective platforms.

To the Democratic delegates Mrs. Catt calls attention to the fact that President Wilson, William J. Bryan, Speaker Clark, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield and Secretary of Labor William B Wilson have all announced their advocacy of the enfranchisement of women.

"The Democratic party holds as one of its principles that 'governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed,'" continues Mrs. Catt to the Democratic delegates. "In order that this theory may become a fact, the suffragists will ask the Democratic party for a plank endorsing woman suffrage."

Mrs. Catt calls to the attention of the Republican delegates the fact that a minority of the Resolutions Committee of the 1912 convention presented a report endorsing woman suffrage. "All history proves that the minorities of today are the majorities of tomorrow," she continues. Referring also to the statement of "the greatest of all Republicans, Abraham Lincoln," that "this country cannot endure half slave and half free," Mrs. Catt suggests that "no republic can endure half governed by half the people and the other half governed by all the people."

The Progressive delegates are urged to reaffirm their declaration of 1912 favoring woman suffrage. Mrs. Catt further emphasizes her non-partisan appeal by sending to delegates of all parties the following historical facts relating to equal suffrage:

"Since 1912 Oregon, Arizona, Kansas, Montana, Nevada have become full suffrage States, and Illinois has granted to women municipal suffrage and the right to vote for President.

"Last November four Eastern States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, voted on woman suffrage. While the amendments were lost, the 'yes' vote in these States was over one million. The exact total 'yes' vote was 1,234,470.

"Women now help to determine 91 electoral votes; 22 U. S. Senators and 67 Representatives. The suffrage States cover nearly half our territory."

VEILS GOING, ALSO HAREM MYSTERY

German Press Reports Turkish Woman As Freer Now Than Before War in Constantinople

"The emancipation of women in Turkey has made remarkable progress since the beginning of the war," says the Boston Globe, basing its statement on correspondence from Constantinople appearing in the German newspapers. "In the best society in Constantinople the women no longer wear their veils when receiving their guests. Though veils continue to be worn by the Turkish women in the street, the fashion has made them so flimsy and transparent that they might just as well be dispensed with.

"Consequently all the fascination and mystery that heretofore have surrounded the harem have suddenly disappeared and in their place there is simply the usual family life. The Turkish woman is as much a house wife as her European sister, and in this war her resources have been taxed to the utmost."

Interest in the parade June 7 at the Republican national convention is so keen in Chicago that the Herald has been running a series of articles by a teacher of physical education on exercises for marchers.

LAST LAUGHS

The first hyphenated Americans perhaps were the Siamese twins.—Boston Globe.

"That man," said Mrs. Twickembury, "should be sentenced to solitary refinement." — Christian Register.

"Who won that long distance walking race?"

"Lem Spriggs."

"He did? Who was his trainer?"

"His ten-months-old baby."

Waiter. "Yes, sir, omelets has gone up on account of the war."

Diner: "Great Scott! Are they throwing eggs at each other now?"—Tit-Bits.

"Have you any diaries for 1917?"

"Not yet. Why?"

"So much has happened since January 1 that I've used up all of this year's calendar."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Mr. N. Quisitive, Jr.: "Why, where's your Pomeranian?"

Mrs. Fitzan-Starts: "Oh, haven't you heard? Dogs are quite outré now. We're on our way to the asylum to get us an orphan."—Puck.

Cubist Teacher: "Can any one give an impressionistic definition of New York?"

Bright Pupil: "A small body of limousines almost entirely surrounded by Fords."—Houston Chronicle.

A Tokio journal reports the struggles of Japanese writers to translate English idioms into their own tongue. We cite several of these howlers: "We put our heads together" (We collided). "He could not find it for the life of him" (He could not discover it till his death). "He is a great loss to his country" (He is a great calamity to his country). "He hung his head for shame" (He committed suicide by strangulation). "He takes things easily" (He is a deft thief). "She sat over a cup of tea" (She sat upon a tea-cup). "I shudder at the bare idea" (I shudder to think that the man is naked). "Spare me five minutes" (Spare my life,—only for five minutes).

One thing we like about the suffragists—they are not tightwads. The automobile that left New York for a 15,000-mile tour was christened with a bottle of gasoline.—Boston Herald.

Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 22 — SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1916 — FIVE CENTS

DEMOCRATS VOTE FOR SUBMISSION

Tennessee Convention Goes on Record for An Amendment Providing for Equal Suffrage

Tennessee Democrats in their State convention at Nashville last week went on record in favor of submitting an amendment to the constitution providing for equal suffrage. This action, which followed close on the heels of a suffrage declaration by the Republicans of the State, is said to be the first of the kind taken by the Democratic party in the South.

The suffrage plank was supported by Governor Tom C. Rye and Congressman H. D. Mc Kellar. A delegation of suffragists, headed by Mrs. Guilford Dudley and Mrs. Leslie Warner, appeared before the platform committee. Mrs. Dudley made a powerful plea for the adoption of the plank.

The declaration read as follows: "Believing that the advocates of equal suffrage are entitled to submit to the vote of the people of the State the question of equal suffrage for both sexes, we favor the submission of this question to the electors for their determination at the ballot box."

USED EYES AND CHANGED MIND

Iowa Anti-Suffragist Watched Results of Suffrage and Now Advocates Ballot

"No one has talked to me and I have heard no arguments, but I have watched my daughters go out into the business world. I have visited in Wyoming, where my son says the women have civilized the State, and I have spent this winter in California, where the leading women of the State are suffragists. And I have decided that voting doesn't take away our femininity."

This statement was made in Des Moines, Iowa, on May 19 by Mrs. Martin Flynn, who, until last winter, was one of the leaders of the opposition against suffrage. She had even been president of the local association opposed to equal suffrage.

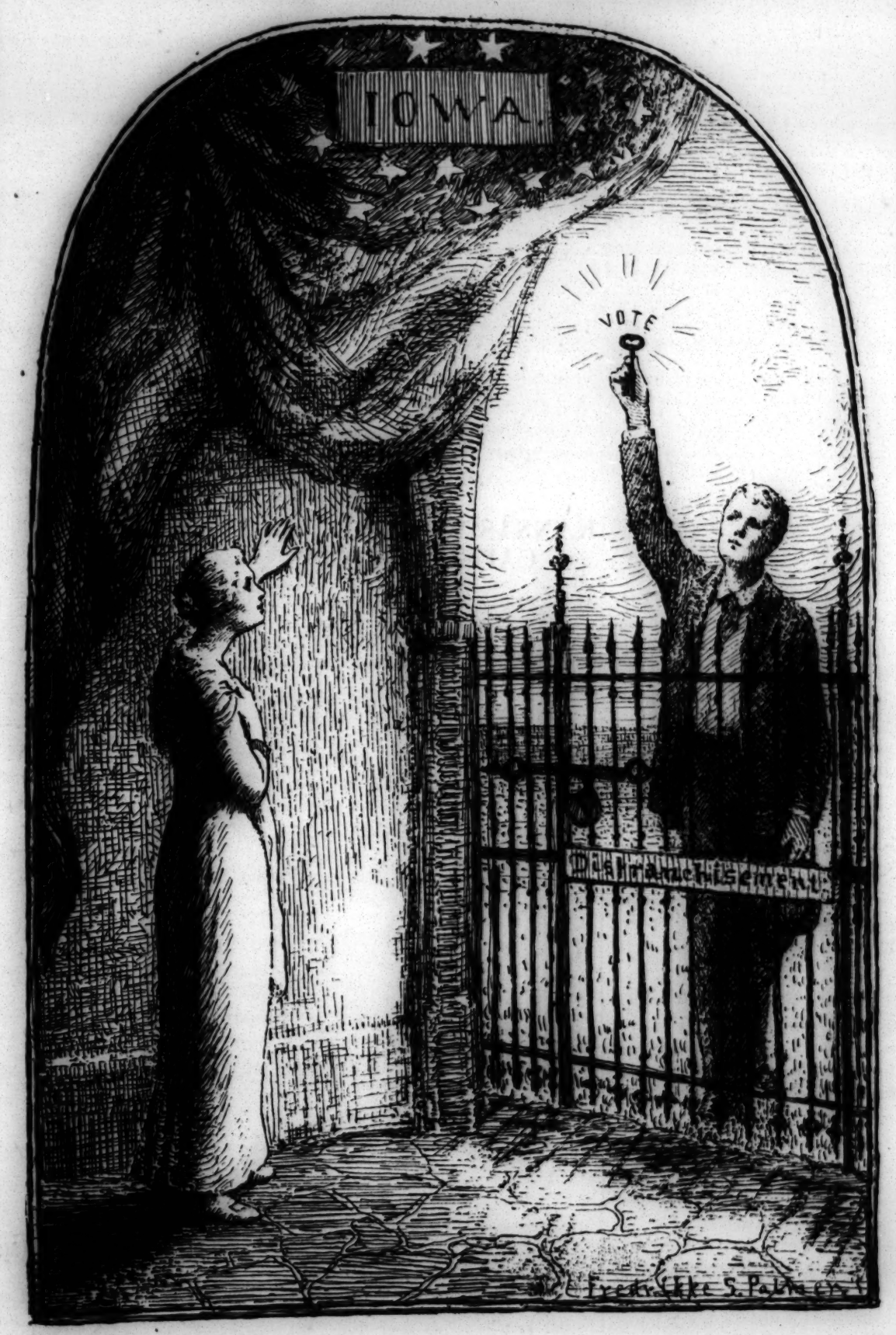
FOUR-FOOTED TO HELP JUNE 7

State Delegates Choose Animal Mascots As Unique Feature of Demonstration

Animal mascots will form a unique part of the woman suffrage parade in Chicago on June 7.

California suffragists started the move by procuring a tame grizzly bear. Illinois followed by adopting an elephant, Wyoming a buffalo, Colorado a mountain goat, Utah a porcupine, Idaho a black bear, Oregon a cinnamon bear, Washington an eagle, Arizona a lizard, Kansas a pig, Montana a mountain lion, and Nevada a mustang.

THE DELIVERER



HOUSE JUGGLES SUFFRAGE BILL

Passes Amendment to let Porto Rican Women Vote and Then Decides Against It

After passing an amendment to the Porto Rican bill, giving women a vote as well as men, May 22, Congress reversed itself the next day and defeated the amendment.

A telegram to The Woman's Journal, May 23, from Mrs. Jennie Bradley Roessing, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, says:

"While the House was in Committee of the Whole yesterday, Congressman Mann, of Illinois, introduced an amendment to the Porto Rican Bill, providing woman suffrage on the same terms as men, which are on the basis of ability to read and write either Spanish or English and paying taxes in their own name of not less than three dollars annually. There was little discussion, Representatives Mann and Keating defending the amendment. Jones of Virginia spoke against the amendment, which carried, 60 to 37. This morning the bill came up in the regular session of the House for action. The woman suffrage amendment lost, 59 to 81. There was no discussion, and less than one third of the members of the House were present this morning."

The vote is said to have shown a complete disregard of party lines, though more Democrats than Republicans voted against it. The amendment was introduced by Republican Floor Leader Mann. No one asked a roll call, which would have established a record vote.

"There are many women in Porto Rico who read both Spanish and English and pay more than $3 annual taxes, and it would be unfair to deny them the vote," said Mr. Mann, in speaking for the amendment.

COMMISSION GIRLS FOR LIFE SAVING

Salvation Army Picks 80 Young Women for Beach Service.—Chosen for Physical Fitness

Eighty girls were commissioned as life guards to patrol bathing beaches at the graduation exercises of the training school for Salvation Army officers in New York on May 21. The corps is the first of its kind ever organized by the Army.

Col. William Peart, who dedicated the girls to their new work, said they had been taught not only to save the life of a half-drowned person after being taken from the water, but how to rescue a drowning person as well as how to preach the gospel to those they rescued.

The young women in the corps were selected because of their physical fitness for the work.

METHODISTS OUT FOR EQUAL VOTE

Church Adopts Strong Statement Drawn by Prominent Members Favoring Suffrage

The Methodist Episcopal Church was committed to woman suffrage on May 23 at its national convention in Saratoga, N. Y., through the acceptance of a resolution introduced by Judge Henry Wade Rogers of the United States Circuit Court at New York City.

In addition to Judge Rogers, the resolution was signed by ex-Governor James F. Hanly of Indiana, ex-Lieut. Gov. Albert J. Wallace of California, Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University, President A. W. Harris of Northwestern University, Chicago; President Samuel Dickie of Albion College, Albion, Mich.; Judge George M. Spurlock of York, Neb.; Justice John Marshall of the Supreme Court of Kansas, President Samuel Plantz of Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.; Dean L. J. Birney of the Boston University School of Theology and other delegates of prominence.

The resolution follows:

Whereas, In the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church women have always been loyal and faithful workers, and

Whereas, We recognize that Christian wives and mothers should be given an opportunity to assist in the great work of introducing into politics more of the true spirit of practical Christianity, and

Whereas, The Methodist Episcopal Church has always stood for justice and righteousness in social and political life;

Resolved, Therefore, that we, the delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assert our belief in the justice and righteousness of granting to women the political franchise.

"The act proposed in this resolution is an act of justice," Judge Rogers told the delegates. "In my opinion, women need the ballot for the same reason as men. Women should share in making the laws that regulate their lives."

FEDERATION HEAD TO BE SUFFRAGIST

Both Mrs. Sneath of Ohio and Mrs. Cowles of California Are Strong Supporters

The two chief candidates for the presidency of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, now in convention in New York, are suffragists. Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles of Los Angeles is a voter and will cast her ballot for president of the United States this fall. She says:

"Since we California women got the vote we have been so busy using it we have not paid much attention to suffrage arguments anywhere else."

Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath of Tiffin, Ohio, the other presidential candidate, is a prominent Ohio suffragist.

Mrs. Dugan on the Purpose of Woman Suffrage

By Ellis Meredith

"My, but ain't it turrible, th' things that men do be sayin' about th' places where women votes," said Mrs. O'Bryan to her friend, Mrs. Dugan, taking out her fancy work and settling herself in a low rocker. "Have ye seen th' poster they're circulatin' in Iowa?"

"I have not," said Mrs. Dugan, drawing her mending basket toward her. "Fwat does it say?"

"Oh, turrible things—about bonds an' taxes, an' ivery ither person ye meet being arristed; but th' most puzzlin' av thim all is by a preacher in Colorady Springs. Afther sayin' women is no good ginerally, he sez, 'Woman suffrage has intirely failed in its purpose.' Fwat does he mane by that?"

"I dinnaw," said Mrs. Dugan, placidly. "Ye can't always tell fwat a man manes by fwat he sez, even fwin ye ar're listenin' to him, let alone fwin ye ar're readin' a sintince from a sermon that may have been full av ither sintinces. Fwat's throublin' ye about it?"

"Well, I shupposed that th' purpose av woman suffrage was givin' th' suffrage to women," said Mrs. O'Bryan, with an air of finality.

"Ye did?" replied Mrs. Dugan in surprise. "Ye did? Well, that shows a lack av intelligince I wouldn't have give ye credit fer."

"I think ye ar're ra'al unkind," said Mrs. O'Bryan, struggling between tears and anger. "Doesn't men suffrage mane givin' th' vote to men?"

"Sure it does," answered Mrs. Dugan, cutting a patch neatly by the plaid. "But fwin does wan thing mane th' same fer men an' women? Men that's born here gets th' right to vote fwin they ar're twenty-one; men that comes here can get it in five years—sometimes sooner if they do be wurrukin' fer a big corporation that needs their votes—an' in some sthates they can get it be declarin' their intintions, widin' six months afther they land. Moreandover, a man gittin' th' vote manes that he will go an' vote th' Dimmycratic ticket, or for prohibition, or for a Raypublikin, or a buffalo, or some ither animal; it manes that sometimes he will go to wurruk and fergit to vote at all, an' sometimes he waits till he finds th' market price av votes, an' if it is remunerative enough he may vote several times. Givin' him th' ballot implies that he will join a debatin' society, an' carry a torch-light in a procession half th' night; but he's not always so keen about it. An' if he is, fwat thin? Very likely he'll get dhrunk election night to cillybrate, or to dhrown his sorrows, as th' returns happens to be."

"Yes," said Mrs. O'Bryan, "an' he'll bet on th' election, an' if he wins, ye'll see him ridin' down th' sthreet in a new wheel-barrow, wearin sevin new hats, an' if he loses, he'll be pushin' th' barrow wid no hat on him at all, at all." She crocheted five miles of the pattern known as "Mile-a-minute" and then said slowly: "No wondher they don't want to give th' ballot to women; fwat's th' use av givin' it to a man fer th' like av that?"

"Fwat's th' use av annything? Nawthin'," answered Mrs. Dugan, biting off a new thread. "Do ye think there has to be a raison for givin' a man annything he wants,—if he can get it widout? But givin' th' ballot to women don't mean anny av thim things. It minds me av something me boy, Jimmy, was readin' last night. A fine boy is Jimmy, an' goin' to college he is. He was readin' somethin' writ by a man named Buckle——"

"'Tis a quare name," said Mrs. O'Bryan. "Who is he?"

"I dinnaw exactly," admitted Mrs. Dugan, "but he was a man that stharted to write a Histhry av Civ'lization in England. He did two big volumes av inthroduction, but niver got to th' histhry at all."

"Perhaps he didn't find anny civ'lization in England," said Mrs. O'Bryan, sagely. "He should have wint to Ireland!"

"Maybe he didn't, leastwise anny ye'd want to be intrhoduced to," continued Mrs. Dugan, "but let me read fwat he sez to ye. I can't ramimber th' wurruds."

She adjusted her glasses and read slowly: "'It would be a mockery av all sound raisonin' to expect anny benefits from future legislators, except that sort av benefit fwich consists in undoin' th' wurruk av their predecessors.' Somethin' like that is fwat is expected av women voters; they don't get th' ballot fer th' purpose av votin' a tickit wid ut, but fer th' purpose av 'conferrin' benefits' an' undoin' things that needs to be undid, an' if they don't undo thim fast enough, men like this parson say, 'Woman suffrage has failed,' an' they see no benefits accruin'. Do ye mind fwat His Riverince said yestherday? 'Finally, fwatsoiver things is thrue, an' honist, an' pure, an' lovely, an' av good rayport——"

"In fwat paper?" asked Mrs. O'Bryan quickly.

"If there is anny virtue or praise, put yer mark in th' right hand colyum opposite thereunto," finished Mrs. Dugan triumphantly. "That's fwat a woman is expected to do wid her ballot!"

"But, Bridget darlin', shuppose there ain't anny?"

Mrs. Dugan looked around uneasily, and leaning toward her friend said quickly, in a low tone, "Then there's nawthin' else for it. Nellie acushla, ye have to scratch yer ticket!"

"Himself niver does," said Mrs. O'Bryan staunchly.

"I know ut," said Mrs. Dugan. "That's th' raison we have to. If we don't, woman suffrage will fail to accomplish its purpose!"

GIVE MEDALS TO LEADING COUNTIES

College Suffrage League to Present Three Prizes to Iowa's Heaviest Suffrage Majorities

The College Equal Suffrage League of Washington, D. C., will donate three medals to the counties in Iowa giving the largest vote to woman suffrage on June 5, as follows: Gold medal to the county with the highest vote, a silver one to the second, and a bronze to the third.

Miss Carrie Harrison, an Iowan residing in Washington, is chairman of the medal committee to raise funds and gave a tea on her roof at 1331 Newton street, N. E., May 26, in conjunction with a visit to the Brookland Rose Show.

MRS. CATT FINDS PLANK HOPEFUL

Republican Leaders Have Not Promised But Several Have Assured Her of Support

Several of the leaders of delegations to the Republican national convention have assured Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt that they favor including a suffrage plank in the party platform when it meets in Chicago on June 7. Many of the delegates as well have reported favorably upon the idea. Mrs. Catt made statements to that effect on May 21, when she stopped in Chicago to confer with local parade leaders.

"They have not promised us the plank," she said. "No one could do that, but I am reasonably certain we have hope of geting it through. At the last convention the minority of the resolutions commitee reported favorably upon a suffrage plank. There have been several suffrage States added since that time. We believe the minoriy of yesterday is the majority of tomorrow. Of course, I would not go so far as to say that I am confident, but there is a reasonable hope."

KANSAS WOMEN CAUSE ANXIETY

More Women Than Men Want Convention Seats—No Lack of Interest In Vote

The intense interest with which the women voters of Kansas are watching the action on equal suffrage at the coming Republican and Democratic national conventions is shown by the fact that more women than men have asked for seats in the convention this year from Kansas.

A dispatch from Topeka to the Philadelphia North American says: "Governor Arthur Capper, Fred Stanley, national committeeman, and the members of the delegation had more than 1000 requests from women for seats in the convention. There isn't any chance to give so many women seats, and the State politicians are doing a good deal of worrying. They are afraid that to refuse a woman a seat may make an active political enemy that will cause trouble in the primary in August and the election in November."

If the question of seats is giving worry, what would the absence of a suffrage plank give?

"Americanism" promises to be one of the catchwords of the coming Republican national convention. Are women Americans?

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, meeting in Orlando, Fla., May 20, voted down a proposal to permit women to preach in the Presbyterian churches as "opposed to the advancement of true piety and to the promotion of the peace of the church."

In adopting the majority report of a committee that studied the question, the assembly declared that the scriptures forbid ordination of women. The vote was 130 to 80.

If suffragists have a common aim along the line of morals, it is toward self-control in private life, stricter laws for the control of public vice, and the enforcement of those laws.—Mrs. Catt.

WILSON TALKS ON INDEPENDENCE

President Says Same Elements That Brought Men Liberty Are Still in Process

"Independence" and a "decent respect for the opinions of mankind" were the chief themes of President Wilson's address May 20 at the 141st anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence in Charlotte, N. C.

"What interests my thoughts more than anything else about the United States is that it has always been in process of being made ever since that little beginning and that there have always been the same elements in the process," he said.

"At the outset there was in the hearts of the men who led the movement for independence a very high and handsome passion for human liberty and free institutions."

One of the elements that is still in the process of making the country today is the desire for a democratic form of government. This element has made only partial headway. The desire will not be realized until all adult men and women have a voice in the affairs of the nation.

"There never has been a time in all history when someone has not denied the right of another to vote because the other was 'unfitted for it' or 'did not need it,'" said Louis Murphy in a recent address at Dubuque, Ia. "As a newspaper editor I have advocated woman suffrage for ten years, from a conviction that the remedy for the ills of democracy is more democracy."

Mrs. Margaret C. Robinson, who writes letters from Cambridge, Mass., to the Iowa newspapers against suffrage, recently stated that San Francisco had 3,500 saloons and Boston 700. Since Mrs. Robinson gathered her statistics, however, San Francisco's number has decreased to 2,005 and Boston's has increased to 971.

WILL LINE WALK FOR DEMOCRATS

Suffragists to Form Golden Lane for Delegates at St. Louis Convention

Immediately after the big parade in Chicago at the Republican convention, suffragists will turn their attention to the Democratic convention in St. Louis, where the demonstration is to take the form of a "walkless parade."

From ten o'clock in the morning until noon on the 14th, thousands of women representing every section of the country will stand in silent lines between the Jefferson Hotel, which will be the headquarters of the Democratic delegates, and the Coliseum, where the convention is to be held. The women, dressed in white, each holding a yellow parasol, will form a golden lane through which the delegates must pass on their way to the convention. On a platform opposite the entrance of the Coliseum a symbolic tableau will be staged, picturing the appeal of the women for the vote.

Every block in the route between the Jefferson Hotel and the Coliseum will be allotted to different groups and marked distinctly with standards bearing the name of the State or district from which the group comes. The women from the States where men alone can vote will all wear the conventional suffrage costume, but the women from the equal suffrage States will be dressed in red, white and blue costumes and will carry banners reading, "I am a Voter."

Although this pageant will last only until noon, it will not end the demonstration. There is to be a night program as well, of which suffrage speeches and band concerts will be the main features.

Policewomen will assist in the guarding of the Republican national convention, for the first time in the history of the party, according to Sergeant-at-Arms William F. Stone. Chief of Police Healey has assigned six of Chicago's policewomen for duty at the convention.

"John P. Irish is a lovable old man, but every cause he ever espoused in Iowa lost out," states the Mason City Globe-Gazette, by the way of comment on the announcement that he is coming to oppose equal suffrage.

IRVIN COBB SAYS WAR WON HIM

Well-Known Humorist and War Correspondent Becomes Active Suffragist

Irvin S. Cobb, the well-known humorist and war correspondent, recently told how he plunged into the European imbroglio a "passive" suffragist and emerged an "active" one. The sight of women suffering, as he passed through the war-ridden countries, effected the transformation.

"I saw them standing before the bulletin boards," said the war correspondent, "watching as the list of the names of the dead was pasted up. I saw them read, cry out once and go away weeping.

"I saw widows with little children. They came out of the villages and the cities, and sought the cemeteries. The men they mourned were not buried there. Perhaps they lay in rough trenches, far away on battlefields already old. But these weeping women went to the cemeteries with their memories.

"I saw women in rude hospitals at the front. They performed the most repulsive tasks in the most heroic manner.

"Then I realized that the burden of war lies with the women. Not the burden of sorrow alone; but the economic burden which remains with them long after a war has passed. I realized that in countries that have representative governments the women should have a voice in choosing those men who decide if there is to be war.

"I used to say I could see no real reason why women should have the vote," continued the writer. "At the same time I admitted that I could see no real reason against their having the vote if they want it. In a word, I was a 'passive' suffragist.

"But all that is changed now. I do see reasons why women should vote, and very good reasons. The ballot should be given them in common justice. We men should not want to feel that our mothers, our wives and our sisters are without sufficient intelligence to use it wisely."

What Iowa Men Think of Votes for Women

Governor, Senators, Leading Educators, Judges, Labor Leaders and Ministers Unite in Asking Justice at the Polls June 5

Governor Clarke of Iowa believes that the right of suffrage will be of great benefit to the women themselves. He says: "The mere right to vote which the adoption of the pending amendment to the constitution will give to the women of Iowa is not the only advantage it will bring to them. It will bring to them a more real and deeper sense of the value and meaning of life. Their relation to the affairs of the world will be of immensely greater significance. The feeling of a subordinate or less efficient relation will disappear. A participation in the direction of public affairs will quicken the intellect, strengthen the character and enlarge the vision."

U. S. Senator Kenyon of Iowa says: "There are so many arguments for equal suffrage that I haven't time, and it would do no good, to discuss them. The chief thing in my mind that leads me to be for it is that it adds a mighty force to those working for the moral welfare of the nation. That is enough argument for me."

The leading educators of the State have declared themselves in favor. President H. H. Seerley of Iowa State Teachers' College says: "There is no reason that can be based upon sensible argument that will deny the right of suffrage to women except such reason would apply equally to men." Thomas H. Macbride, president of State University of Iowa, says: "The best argument that I know of for woman suffrage is that against the movement there is no argument so far propounded that in the last analysis can possibly stand."

Judge J. L. Stevens of Boone gives as three of his reasons for supporting the amendment: "Because I know of no reason why women should not be permitted to vote.

"Because, I am satisfied from personal investigation that equal suffrage is a success in those States where it has been tried.

"Because there are millions of women workers affected by the same conditions and governed by the same laws as men, and certainly they are entitled to the same weapon as men—the ballot."

Judge H. K. Evans of Corydon holds the same view:

"If the men in Iowa once fully understood the fact that women now have large power at the ballot box in other States and as years pass that power will be increased by the addition of other States, I am sure that on June 5 the enfranchisement of women would be assured, thus adding to the power of the State and giving our own women an influence and power in public affairs such as will place Iowa in the front rank among the States."

Former Mayor Hanna of Des Moines declares that "the right to read and think and discuss and vote upon the great public questions affecting human welfare and even human life itself is a natural human right—not a man's right as such nor a woman's right as such, but a natural human right."

"Let every man 'watch his step' when he goes to the polls at the June primary and see to it that his ballot is properly marked in favor of this forward movement for the uplift of our women citizens—our mothers, wives and daughters," says J. H. Strief, president of the Iowa Federation of Labor.

President W. H. Rodgers, of the United Mine Workers of Iowa, says: "Equal suffrage should be adopted in Iowa because it is fundamentally just and right that women should have the right of franchise if they wish to exercise it. Moreover, it would tend to higher ideals in our social, industrial and political life, which would make for a better and a broader commonwealth."

Ministers in all denominations in Iowa have given their endorsement. Bishop Dowling of the Catholic diocese of Des Moines says: "I contemplate the prospect of equal suffrage in Iowa with satisfaction, and unless all signs fail there is no doubt the verdict of the people will at last give it to women.

"No vote, no influence, is almost an axiom in present politics. You get nothing unless you have influence; you have no influence unless you can vote."

These are only a few of the statements issued by prominent men all over the State in favor of the amendment. If Iowa does not carry for suffrage, it will not be because the intelligence of the Commonwealth is not definitely committed to the principle.

Mrs. Mary E. Ringrose of California writes to the Woman's Journal: "I have worked in the States of California, Oregon, Kansas, Michigan and Nevada, and in none of these have I found the voters so favorably interested in 'our cause' as in this State."

SOME SLOGANS

Among the slogans contributed to suffrage parade headquarters at Chicago for use on banners June 7 are the following:

"Woman is putting the quality into political equality."

"We bear the children, why not bare the grafters?"

"Woman can think, give her a chance to express."

"We have started, and we are going to finish."

"We are for preparedness, prayer, progressiveness and peace."

PARADERS WANT SNAPPY SLOGANS

Chicago Committee Offers 26 Rewards for Epigrams—Contest Closes on May 31

The Chicago suffrage parade headquarters announced last week a prize of $25 for the best slogan for use in the parade.

In addition, twenty-five crisp new dollar bills will be given for the twenty-five next best epigrams. The contest is necessarily short and closes on the night of May 31. The managing editors of Chicago's daily newspapers will act as the judges.

Mrs. Paul Welling, chairman of the prize committee, says:

"We want short and snappy epigrams that will focus the attention of the nation at large, and that of the delegates to the Republican convention in particular on the necessity for giving every woman in this country the right to vote."

Contestants for the prize are requested to mail their slogans to the "slogan contest committee," 604 Tower Building, Chicago. There is no limit on the number of slogans that each person may submit, but no individual will be permitted to carry off more than one prize.

DR. JESSE MACY OR MR. MALING?

Dr. Jesse Macy, professor of political economy in Grinnell College, Iowa, says that "the extension of the suffrage to woman is an essential factor in the great world movement toward democracy." Dr. Macy is the author of text books in public schools and one of the most noted authorities in America upon civil governments of the world. This fact the Marshalltown Times Republican points out in connection with Mr. Maling's recent campaign and asks: "In the matter of credibility, sincerity and understanding of the subject, which will Iowa take as a witness, Macy or Maling?"

The Chicago City Council has granted permission and Mayor Thompson has signed the order for the use by the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association of the city seal on the invitations to the convention ball and garden party to be given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. McCormick, 1000 Lake Shore Drive, June 6, in honor of the distinguished visitors to the convention.

A LAST CALL FOR IOWA

By Flora Dunlop

The election in Iowa is but a few days away. There is every reason to believe that suffrage will win, but there can be no rest for suffrage workers until the vote is counted on the evening of June fifth.

In no State perhaps have the antis from outside carried on so vigorous and expensive a campaign. In no State, perhaps, have there been fewer antis on the inside.

The State Suffrage Association has had most generous help from its own members and from other States but there is need for money for the work of the last weeks of the campaign. If any suffragists who have not contributed can now do so, the money will be gratefully received and carefully expended. Checks may be made payable to the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, 617 Fleming Building, Des Moines, or to Mrs. Ella G. Caldwell, Treasurer, Adel, Iowa.

"Colorado Never Better"

By Omar E. Garwood, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, of Denver

The people of Colorado are very much wrought up over the actions of John B. Maling and his contemptible manner of misrepresenting in Iowa the facts about woman suffrage in Colorado. We happen to know that Mr. Maling is being hired by the New York anti-suffragists to do this contemptible work. His motive in doing this work is purely mercenary. He is afraid to come out in public, but does his work under cover and occasionally slips something into print. He has compiled a list of imaginary Colorado ills, and he attempts to lay the responsibility for all of them on woman suffrage. He fails to tell his hearers that the men in Colorado outnumber the women and that there is always a larger male vote than female vote. He is doing nothing more than charge the female minority for the supposed failures of the male majority. This is utterly false and ridiculous, and his mouthings would not receive the least consideration in Colorado were it not that we fear he may be taken seriously by some Iowans who are uninformed of the true situation. He might as well fix the responsibility of the Democratic tariff legislation upon the Republican minority in Congress, as to charge our women voters with the responsibility of what he pleases to call Colorado's failures.

Colorado was never in better condition than it is today, and Denver was never such a clean city as it is today. We have no saloons, no gambling and no vice centers of any kind. The prohibition law is being so vigorously enforced that I have seen but one drunken man since the first of January, when the law went into effect, and he was probably a hang-over from 1915. Our manufacturing plants, notably the steel mills and sugar factories, are working to capacity and have been unable to keep up with the demand. The steel mills are employing more men than ever before.

Both the irrigated and non-irrigated sections of the State are forging ahead rapidly; there is a regular boom in tungsten mining and our gold mines are turning out millions every year.

In spite of all this, Mr. Maling is telling the people of Iowa that Colorado is financially and politically in a deplorable condition and that woman suffrage is to blame for all of it. His statements are not only false in fact, but are founded upon an absolutely erroneous assumption.

The anti-suffrage campaign must indeed be a terrific load to carry when their hired men are unable to muster the courage to come out in the open and meet their adversaries squarely before the people. I have never known one pro-suffragist who was not willing and even glad to lay all his arguments and facts before as open and large an audience as he could find.

Woman suffrage is a success in Colorado, and the foremost people in this State do not hesitate to say so.

FULL RECOGNITION DUE TO WOMAN

Des Moines Pastor Gives Ten Reasons for According Equal Rights at Ballot Box

"Equal rights with men should be accorded to women at the ballot box," said the Rev. Howland Hanson of Des Moines last week. "First, because her womanly endowments of the finer human qualities fully qualify her. Second, because it is an injustice politically to classify her with alien, deficient and delinquent people. Third, because 'all men' in the Declaration of Independence includes women as equal in creation, endowed with certain inalienable rights, etc. Fourth, because woman is taxed, but has no voice in the levy or expenditure of taxes, and 'taxation without representation is tyranny.' Fifth, because all organized efforts of women in clubs have been for social amelioration. Sixth, because homemaking is affected by laws of sanitation, fire protection, food products, etc., and women need a voice backed by a ballot to make her efficient in her home life. Seventh, because child training is menaced by social evils and woman must follow her child in making the street as morally safe as her home. Eighth, because her business and industrial life is affected by labor conditions, safety conditions and competitions and she has a mind to express in legislation upon these questions. Ninth, wherever woman has been given her rights of full citizenship the results have been beneficial. Tenth, the way of woman is inevitable to equal rights with man in all that pertains to life, and she may as well be recognized now as later."

MONDELL ATTACKS JUDICIARY DELAY

Congressman Charges Majority in Committee With Dodging Issue by Refusing to Meet

Congressman Mondell, Republican, of Wyoming, attacked the Democratic majority of the House Judiciary Committee May 23 for refusing to meet so that action on the suffrage amendment might be avoided.

"To dodge the suffrage issue, or prevent the development of a majority favorable to the suffrage resolution," says Representative Mondell, "the chairman and the majority of the committee not only neglect the suffrage question, but all of the other important matters, responsibility for which has been placed on the committee by the Congress.

Representative Raker, of California, also condemned the attitude of the committee. He declared that there had been "sufficient general interest manifested to justify Congress in considering and passing the proposed amendment on to the States for their adoption or rejection."

If you see a man and a woman arguing these days and the man getting the worst of it, you can put it down as a certainty that he s an anti-suffragist, says the Burlington Hawkeye.

Mary Pickford, the popular moving picture actress, is a suffragist.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1916

THE TRUTH ABOUT COLORADO

A public statement in favor of equal suffrage in Colorado has just been issued, signed by a remarkable list of prominent men in that State—business men, educators, lawyers, physicians, pastors, etc. The Denver Times of May 16 says: "No such list has ever been sent out endorsing any policy of government inaugurated in this State before."

As opponents of equal rights now at work in Iowa and elsewhere have been persistent in claiming that equal suffrage in Colorado has ruined business, the Coloradoans who got up the present list of signatures made a specialty of getting the names of leading business men. Their statement is in line with those that have been issued in previous years by various other groups of people. On one occasion it was a number of prominent Colorado women who signed such a statement; on another, the signers included practically all the distinguished educational, political and legal lights of the State. When Julia Ward Howe took her census of ministers, their verdict was in favor, about ten to one. When the Literary Digest lately gathered the opinions of 1,000 editors, the replies from the editors in the suffrage States were overwhelmingly favorable; and some editors who were themselves opposed acknowledged that the general sentiment in their communities was in favor. When the New York Survey last year sent a circular letter of inquiry to all its subscribers in the suffrage States, it got 633 answers, of which only 15 were unfavorable.

Take a cross-section of opinion among any class of decent people in the enfranchised States, and you find the large majority in favor. It is only among those who profit by wrong-doing that you find any considerable number opposed; and their opposition is an additional testimony to the value of equal suffrage.

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

A. S. B.

ON TO CHICAGO!

The coming suffrage demonstrations in Chicago and St. Louis promise to be wonderful and inspiring events. Every woman who goes will be glad she was there; and those who could have gone and did not will have missed a great opportunity. As Mrs. Florence Bennett Peterson said at Minneapolis:

"The time has come for the whole nation to consider woman suffrage with social and political sincerity. Women have been calling suffrage conventions for half a century. Every effort has been made by devoted men and women suffragists to educate public opinion and make it strong enough to secure the fundamental right of democracy, namely, the right of the governed to participate in the government.

"Is it not time that the men of the United States should call a convention to consider woman suffrage? The opportunity looms before the electorate now. Why should not both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions to assemble in June reach the high mark of political chivalry, and put a woman suffrage plank in their respective platforms?" A. S. B.

CLUB WOMEN FOR SUFFRAGE

Twenty thousand women are gathered in New York this week, at the Biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. They come from every corner of the United States. They represent hundreds of thousands of women, organized in a network of local clubs reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to the Gulf. The ridicule aimed in the old days at the New England Women's Club, and Sorosis, and the other pioneer organizations, has all died away. Today the women's clubs are recognized as a power, and a power for good. They have brought about, in the last thirty years, a larger amount and variety of improvements than any other organizations of women have achieved during the same period of time. They include women of all sections, creeds and classes. They are probably the most representative body of women in the country; and their progress on the question of equal suffrage is of vital significance.

At the Biennials of the General Federation, the rise of suffrage opinion among women has been shown as in a barometer. For many years the subject was tabooed. Then the effort to secure endorsement began. At first it was prevented with ease; then with more and more difficulty; and finally, at the Biennial in Chicago two years ago, the rising tide swept all barriers away, and the suffrage resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority. Like resolutions have been adopted also by the State Federations of 33 States,—more than two-thirds of the whole number—and the list is constantly lengthening.

The Woman's Journal some little time ago sent a letter to the Presidents of the State Federations in all the enfranchised States, and also to the chairmen of their Legislative Committees, asking if they found the ballot a help or a hindrance. Without a single exception, the answers declared that they found it a great help.

Mrs. Benjamin E. Page, of Highland Park, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Illinois Federation, wrote: "The politicians all over the State pay much more attention to what the women want. Any number of instances from the small towns and cities could be given."

Mrs. J. S. McKee, President of Washington, wrote: "Suffrage has increased woman's influence without decreasing her dignity. Women are not party bound. They are more apt to ask of a measure, 'Is it decent?' not 'Is it Democratic?' 'Is it right?' not 'Is it Republican?'"

All agreed with Mrs. R. A. Morton, President of Wyoming, who wrote: "We find the right to vote a great advantage to us in our efforts to secure good public measures."

Since the last Biennial, suffrage has been extended to women in Montana and Nevada, as well as in Denmark, Iceland, and South Africa. A. S. B.

NOT MISS ANTHONY'S POLICY

A valued friend, who believes in the policy of the Congressional Union, takes exception to Ellis Meredith's suggestion in The Woman's Journal that Miss Anthony's "magic name" is being used to promote a course of action that she would not have approved, and calls our attention to several extracts from Miss Anthony's writings of many years ago, in line with her words written in 1872: "My view of our true position is to hold ourselves as a balance of power to give aid and comfort to any party which shall inscribe on its banners 'Freedom to woman.'"

If this exhortation of Miss Anthony's had been followed literally, all the suffragists would have gone in with might and main for the first of the minority parties that endorsed votes for women. Now that three minority parties have equal suffrage planks in their national platforms, it is hard to see how the suffragists could all unite to give aid and comfort to each one of them.

Miss Anthony never advocated or even conceived the policy that the Congressional Union has adopted. In one of the quotations referred to by our friend, Miss Anthony urged all suffragists to "stand shoulder to shoulder against EVERY party and politician not fully committed to equal rights for women"—but that is a very different thing from standing shoulder to shoulder against one only of the parties that are not committed to equal rights.

Ellis Meredith was not justified in claiming that Miss Anthony would not have favored the Congressional Union's policy, because no human being can tell with certainty what view Miss Anthony would take if she were here, under present circumstances, but no more has the Congressional Union any right to claim that it represents her principles.

Those of us who worked with Miss Anthony and knew her personally, know that she repeatedly made mistakes, and that she had intelligence enough to learn by them. She tried one plan, and, if it did not work, she tried another. Some policies which she advocated in the early times she wholly disapproved in her later years. In one point, however, she did not vary. She was warmly grateful to the public men who had stood up for woman suffrage in the days of its unpopularity. We cannot conceive of Miss Anthony's joining with the Congressional Union in urging the women of Oregon, in the name of equal suffrage, to vote against an old and tried friend of the cause like Senator Chamberlain, when his opponent was a man who had not even been a suffragist until after the women of his State got the ballot.

The Congressional Union's policy is looked upon as a great mistake by the member of Miss Anthony's board in whose judgment Miss Anthony had the most confidence, and whom she selected as her sucessor in the presidency of the National Association, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt; also by the member of her board who stood closest to Miss Anthony in personal affection, Dr. Anna H. Shaw; and by the overwhelming majority of her Association. A. S. B.

READY FOR THE NEXT

The unquenchable vitality of the suffrage movement was vividly shown this week at the 47th annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. Any anti who fondly imagined that the vote of last November had put an end to it in this State ought to have been there.

On the first day, although the only business on the program was the amending of the society's constitution, hundreds of women from different parts of the State filled the hall. They discussed the amendments with keen interest and intelligence, and accepted the verdict of the majority with good nature. The large attendance continued on the second day, and $20,000 was pledged in about an hour, for the coming year's work. It recalled the story of Cassidy and Rafferty. A friend passing by one day saw Cassidy working away with uncommon energy and zeal.

"What makes you work so hard today?" he asked.

"Well, you see," said Cassidy, "the magistrate had me up last week for fighting with Rafferty, and he told me if it happened again he'd fine me ten dollars."

"Oh, then, you are working so hard in order to keep out of mischief?"

"You bet your life I'm not," answered Cassidy. "I'm working to earn that ten dollars!"

Massachusetts suffragists were getting the money ready for their next fight. A. S. B.

THE VANE SHOWS THE WIND

In California, Kansas, Wyoming and Colorado—in Colorado on two different occasions—the Legislature, by a practically unanimous vote, has passed resolutions affirming that the results of equal suffrage are good, and advising other States to adopt it. The opponents of equal rights make light of these votes, and claim that the legislators were not expressing their honest opinions, but were only trying to please their constituents. Perhaps this was true of some of them. But such legislative votes are nevertheless decisive in showing the public sentiment of a State.

If the Iowa Legislature passed a unanimous resolution on any subject whatever—no matter whether the legislators were voicing their own sentiments or what they all believed to be the majority sentiment among their constituents—their unanimous vote would be a clear and conclusive proof that they were expressing the prevalent public opinon of Iowa. And what is true of Iowa is true of every other State in the Union.

In the face of these unanimous votes, it is idle for anti-suffragists to claim that most people in the enfranchised States are disgusted with equal suffrage. There never was a Legislature yet that would give a unanimous vote in opposition to the prevailing sentiment of the State. A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE AND CRUELTY

U. S. Senator John L. Shafroth of Colorado, in a recent speech in Congress, dealt effectively with an absurd report circulated by Eastern antisuffragists that "equal suffrage in Colorado causes political quarrels between husbands and wives, resulting in cruelty, which often produces grounds for divorce." He said:

"The States of Maine and Colorado are about equal in population. Between 1887 and 1906 (the latest period for which census statistics of divorce are available) there were granted in Maine 14,194 divorces, of which 4,844 were on the charge of cruelty; while in Colorado during the same period there were 15,844 divorces granted, of which 2,717 were on the charge of cruelty."

This certainly disposes of that particular objection.

A. S. B.

The club women of New York city have adopted strong resolutions against prize fighting. The women of California added their votes to their resolutions, and prize fighting in that State is a thing of the past.

Facts Deny the Failure

An Editorial in the Des Moines Daily Capital of May 16

Efforts of the men and women who seek to defeat suffrage at the polls June 5, have been centered upon the alleged failure of equal rights in other States. Colorado and California have had to bear the brunt of the attack.

If the opinions of the leading newspapers of those States are any criterion, the defamatory tactics of the "antis" are without grounds. In this respect the following comment in the Los Angeles Times will be of interest to those who are trying to arrive at a decision from an unprejudiced standpoint:

"The Times frankly admits that much of the opposition to woman's suffrage is pure prejudice; that many of the fears anticipated have not materialized; that the women of California have so far used their powers as wisely, as conservatively as the men; that their political partisanship is about as equally divided. On all the big questions which have come up for vote since the women were enfranchised in California the women have shown intelligence, responsibility, and an entirely commendable sense of the fitness of things. They did not vote solidly for prohibition, for non-partisanship, for ten-foot sheets, for abolition of prize fights; they have not shown a penchant for radical restrictive legislation, for wild financial schemes, nor have they been swayed by a preference for good-looking candidates, irrespective of merit, as it was frequently contended they would do. On the contrary, the women's clubs of Los Angeles have shown a marked disposition to discuss questions earnestly from all angles, to insist upon hearing both sides of every controversial measure and of forming their own considered opinions and voting accordingly, both ways.

"No homes have been broken up over controversial political questions, no families have been disunited, and no babies are known to have died of neglect while mother was at the voting booth."

States have been adopting suffrage in this country since 1869. Perhaps the best thing that can be said of it is that no State has ever taken the ballot away from its women.

GARBAGE QUESTION SHOWS VOTE NEED

200 Voteless Women Try to Aid Men in Protest Against Dump Nuisance

Backing the men in the fight against the garbage "dump" on Staten Island, about 200 of the best known women of Richmond Borough, New York, met in the Staten Island Academy Lyceum on May 19 and organized the Anti-Garbage League, electing Mrs. Charles Simonson as chairman.

The women expect to have meetings in various parts of the borough for the purpose of interesting women in the movement against the "dump" and also for the purpose of obtaining 50,000 names to a petition which is to be sent to the Mayor and the Board of Estimate, against bringing the garbage from the five boroughs to Richmond. The garbage problem in Chicago was solved as soon as the women got the vote.

COLORADO LEARNS VALUE OF VOTE

Secretary of State Ramer Says Full Suffrage Has Been Unqualified There

"Colorado regards woman suffrage an unqualified success. Elections have been purified and the whole moral plane uplifted. Their beneficial influence over public questions is undeniable. Our State is progressing rapidly in the attainment of social and industrial justice largely as a result of women's activity through the enjoyment of the franchise."

This is part of a signed statement by the Secretary of State of Colorado, John E. Ramer, which was published in full in the Des Moines Register and Leader of May 19.

Mrs. A. L. Hamilton of Chicago made a point for political equality in her address before the Ethical Culture Society at its fortieth anniversary in New York on May 16.

DOUBT DEMOCRACY FIGHT SUFFRAGE

Speaker Declares Anti Arguments Are Same As Those Used Against Male Suffrage

"A conviction of the failure of democracy, or the prejudice called My Feeling About Women,' are wo admissible arguments against woman suffrage," said Mr. Samuel Strauss of New York and formerly of Iowa on May 17 at the Des Moines First Baptist Church. 'The only answer which I can make to these arguments is that I do believe in democracy, and that even if I possessed the prejudice in question it would be subordinate to my belief in the benefit that would accrue to the nation through the benefit to the women themselves from equal suffrage."

The speaker declared that he had followed carefully the arguments advanced against suffrage in Iowa and that so far as he was able to judge they are the same, with slight variations of emphasis according to the time and place, as have been advanced since the days of Lucretia Mott and Lucy Stone, and that in addition, they were the arguments which were the stock in trade of those who were opposed to universal manhood suffrage long before women dreamed of asking for the ballot.

After reviewing the whole line of anti-suffrage argument, he said:

"If you believe these arguments hold against women voting, then you must believe that they hold against men voting, and thus against democracy. If you doubt your faith in democracy, you are wholly within your duty in urging them. If you believe manhood suffrage has been a failure, you surely must oppose woman suffrage. The question is, are you in favor of democracy or are you not?"

NEWS FROM THE STATES

TEXAS

The 6th annual convention of the Texas Woman Suffrage Association met in Dallas, May 10, 11 and 12. In welcoming the delegates, Mayor Lindsley of Dallas said that none of the 5,000 visitors to Dallas during convention week represented a work of such potent influence on civilization as the suffrage organization.

Reports from officers, organizers and district chairmen occupied the business sessions of the first day, followed by a banquet in the evening, which Mrs. Alice Burke and Miss Nell Richardson, the "Golden Flyer" envoys, arrived in time to attend. They took part on the program, and also introduced the first street speaking in Dallas.

The second day was devoted to a discussion of organization, led by Miss Lavinia Engle, the National organizer. Pledges amounting to $5,800 were received. The importance of systematic organization, wider publicity and personal work were emphasized as the factors necessary to secure the submission and adoption of a constitutional amendment for equal suffrage in 1917. A complete poll of the State will be made, and the position of all legislative candidates published. Those will be opposed who do not favor submission of the amendment.

A resolution was adopted asking the State Democratic convention to insert an equal suffrage plank in their platform. Mrs. James M. Young was appointed chairman of a committee to arrange for a demonstration at the convention.

A special train, decorated in suffrage colors, will make the trip to the Democratic national convention. The Texas delegates will wear white, in which all the women will be dressed, with a lone star for distinction.

It was voted to change the name to the Texas Equal Suffrage Association instead of Texas Woman Suffrage Association, so as not to exclude men.

The following officers were re-elected: Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, Galveston, president; Miss Kate Hunter, Palestine, first vice-president; Mrs. Lindley Miller Keasbey, Austin, second vice-president; Mrs. John Davis, Dallas, recording secretary, and Mrs. Anna E. Walker, Austin, treasurer. Other officers elected were: Mrs. Tex E. Armstrong, Dallas, third vice-president; Miss Adeline Stuart, Corsicana, corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. S. Maury, San Antonio, and Mrs. Anna Cade, Chester, auditors; and Mrs. Helen Moore, Texas City, representative on the executive council of the National Association.

A monument fund in perpetuation of the notorious remarks of former Senator Joseph Weldon Bailey was one of the features of the recent convention of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association at Dallas.

The fund was started by Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, State president, in memory of a speech by Senator Bailey at Houston, in which he likened woman before she voted to a clear goblet of water, and compared her after she voted to the water blackened by ink. "This is the first contribution I ever took up and I am proud to start it," Mrs. Cunningham said, as she raised a glass of water to drink. Pledges for $110 were made at once. The total pledges for various purposes made at the convention amounted to $5800.

Illinois.—A message to President Wilson, sent by the board of the Chicago Political Equality League last week declares that "while the women of Illinois delight in the action of our government in extending citizenship to the Sioux Indian or any group of qualified individuals, we do protest at the affront offered the womanhood of our nation, qualified or unqualified, by the discrimination in the extension of the franchise on account of sex."

New Jersey.—The State Federation of Women's Clubs at its annual convention in Asbury Park May 11 to 13 called upon the clubs throughout the State to study the question of equal suffrage during the coming year and send their delegates to the next annual meeting prepared to vote upon a suffrage resolution.

Tennessee. — The May Day parade in Nashville was a pronounced success and won many friends for the cause. The walk section was in excellent order and was headed by Mrs. Guilford Dudley and her two children. The automobile division was headed by Mrs. Leslie Warner and Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs of Alabama in a beautiful car decorated and donated to Mrs. Warner by admirers. In the next car rode Governor and Mrs. Rye and their daughter, Adj. Gen. Rogan of the executive staff and Mrs. John M. Kenny, chairman of the day. The out-of-town leagues came next, in decorated cars bearing their banners. Nashville suffragists completed the line of the parade.

Idaho.—"The campaign started to aid Iowa is gaining impetus every hour," writes Mrs. J. G. Green of Boise. "A novel method of helping in the work was the plan of several sisters in one family who sent an exhibit showing what women had accomplished through suffrage and were doing in Idaho." A suffrage study club has been organized in Boise which will study questions relating to suffrage and will aid in State campaigns.

Pennsylvania. Reservations for one hundred suffragists who will go to Chicago for the big suffrage parade June 7 are being made rapidly. The wives of all the Pennsylvania delegates to the Republican convention elected at the recent primaries have been invited to accompany the suffragists from their counties.

Arkansas. At least ten delegates will go from the Arkansas Woman Suffrage Association to the demonstration at the Democratic national convention in St. Louis in June, according to Mrs. O. F. Ellington, State president.

Alabama.—Miss Trax, the national organizer, has met with signal success in her work in South Alabama, and will remain until July. She has formed leagues in eight places, and has reorganized one, Hurtsboro, with Miss Frances Owen, president. The new leagues are: Opelika, with Mrs. Elizabeth Duke, president; Eufaula, with Mrs. L. D. Mitchell, president; Dothan, with Mrs. W. M. Hunter, president; Grand Bay, with Mrs. Fletcher, president, Spring Hill, with Mrs. Upham, president, and Geneva, Andalusia and Troy.

South Carolina. Mrs. Harriet P. Lynch, State president, with Mrs. H. V. Murdaugh, Miss Mary A. Brennen and Mrs. Henry Martin, appeared before the Democratic State convention at Columbia last week to ask for favorable consideration of equal suffrage both at the national convention and in the State. Mrs. Lynch carried a petition 16 yards long. On motion of State Chairman Evans the convention voted to allow fifteen minutes for the committee of women to present their petition. A committee, consisting of John Gary Evans, D. S. Henderson and D. R. Coker, were appointed to escort them to the desk, where they were received with cheers. Mrs. Lynch said their petition asked the convention for two things: first, an amendment to the State Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women, and, second, instructing the delegates to St. Louis to work for incorporation into the platform of the national Democratic party a declaration favoring woman suffrage. She asked that the petition be placed before the proper committee, and this was done.

Kentucky. Mrs. Desha Breckinridge spoke upon "Woman Suffrage" before the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs at their convention at Maysville last week. The Federation has long stood for votes for women.

Indiana.—Miss Esther Griffin White of Richmond has been appointed publicity chairman of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana.

MEN NEVER SEEK TO REVOKE RIGHT

Alice Park Tells Iowa Audience if Women Are People, There is No Real Anti Argument

"An ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory. Results prove woman suffrage good. No body of men who have given women the ballot would wish to take it back," said Mrs. Alice Park, a California voter, speaking in the Iowa campaign recently. "Votes for women is not only man's right but woman's right. The real question," she said, "is: 'Are women people?' If they are, then there can be no argument if ours is to be a government by the people."

Mrs. Park set her audience right about Col. Irish, whom the anti-suffragists have imported from California to work against the amendment. She writes that the opposition from the East used to claim that it represented 90 per cent. of the women of the nation, but that the claim has been cut to 80 per cent. She adds: "Nobody knows where they get any of their figures."

That they might be inspired to paint suffrage posters in the $500 poster contest that the National American Woman Suffrage Association is conducting, artists of New York city were entertained at a suffrage poster tea at the national headquarters, 171 Madison Avenue, on Friday. The two guests of honor were Adolph Treidler and Penrhyn Stanlaws, both of whom are suffragists.

Margaret Foley's Diary

Monday, May 15. Arrived in Kalamazoo from Minneapolis, met at station Miss McKee, who took us to New Burdick Hotel. Mrs. Orton H. Clark, State president, called and took us for an automobile ride around the city.

In the evening Kalamazoo had its first street meeting. It is very interesting to see the way the women of each city take this new way of reaching the voter, and after the meeting every member is sure that it is extremely important work. Mrs. Clark declared she was converted to street meetings, especially as she saw three men whom she had never been able to reach in any way stand through the entire meeting.

May 16. Left for Grand Rapids with Mrs. Clark, where the suffragists of Kent county were having an all-day conference, serving lunch to about 100 people at noon. Splendid conference; in fact, I have never seen better. Mrs. Clark is very proud of her county chairmen, and I'm sure she should be, as the women we have met in the different counties are the best ever. Mrs. Clark had told them about the street meeting in Kalamazoo the night before, and so after luncheon Mrs. Williams called a meeting of the board and they decided then and there to have a street meeting in Grand Rapids, and came to me to find out just what they would have to do. The conference closed at 5 P. M., and we drove over to police headquarters to see the chief, who seemed very much excited when he saw standing before him four women. He really didn't know just what to say when I asked for the privilege of holding a street meeting, as they never had had such a request from either men or women. Well, we got it, and started for the Men's Club for dinner.

While we were eating dinner, it began to rain, and it looked as though Grand Rapids would not have its street meeting. However, we drove to Campau Square, where the meeting was to be held, sent the boy scouts who were to bugle for us to the movies, and we were all on the point of going ourselves when someone said the rain had stopped. Several women who had attended the conference came to the meeting and brought their husbands with them, and simply insisted on my having a meeting. We had a perfectly splendid audience, in spite of the dampness and chilly wind.

May 17. Took 7:50 A. M. train for Pontiac. Had noon meeting at business men's luncheon given by the Suffrage Association of Pontiac, under the direction of their president, Mrs. H. Coleman, who is another splendid chairman in this State. From Pontiac we hurried to Detroit, and next morning to Jackson. I spoke at the Public Library Thursday evening and Jackson auto factory Friday noon and Hayes Wheel Co. at 3 P. M., and two theatres, the Rex and the Majestic, in the evening.

PAWNS HIS WIFE TO PAY BOARD

Husband Offers Money to Redeem Her But Loses Pawn Ticket

"In January Spurgie Gates, then jobless, faced tough times and an unpaid board bill for himself and wife at C. E. Brown's, No. 1802 Bienville street, New Orleans," says a dispatch to the New York World.

"Everything of value the couple possessed had found its way into the pawnshops, but still $34 was due Brown, who was growing irate. Gates figured that he had one more possession that he could pawn. It was his spouse.

"Would Brown take Mrs. Gates and hold her as security for the uncollected account? Sure! In fact, he beamed upon Gates's proposal. The pawn ticket was duly made out, the wife delivered to the landlord and Gates set out with high resolves.

"On May 18 the husband had enough money to get his wife out of pawn. Brown asked for the return of the pawn ticket before delivering his security. Gates couldn't find it. Thereupon an argument ensued over the question of principal and interest, and the two men fought while the woman sat on her trunk, not knowing whether she was liberated or still a hostage.

"Judge W. D. Chamberlain settled the argument. He allowed Brown $41 and Gates to receive back his pledge. Then the judge fined the men $15 apiece and an equal share of court costs for disturbing the peace."

We need the conscience and judgment of women to settle the great issues that are now coming up to confront this country. —William Jennings Bryan.

DALLAS NEWS OUT STRONG IN FAVOR

Influential Paper of Southwest Says the Time Demands Women's Entrance Into Politics

The rapid growth of woman suffrage sentiment in the South is shown on all sides. In welcoming the recent annual meeting of the Texas Woman Suffrage Association, a strong editorial in support of the principle appeared in the Dallas News, the most influential paper of the Southwest. It said, in part:

"Woman suffrage, which was once a proposal accounted fit for the sneers of even the most illiterate masculine voter, has come to be a live issue in American politics. It is no longer a sign of superiority to ridicule it.

"The idea that to enfranchise women would be to 'endanger the foundations of the Republic' is supported neither by good logic nor demonstrated fact. Woman is the mainstay of the home, and her ballot always will signalize her devotion to those basic conservatisms which reflect the fire side, the family life, the sacredness of the marriage covenant and the durability of those social decencies that safeguard child morals.

"Woman is coming into politics because the times demand it. And the times demand it because public sentiment, consciously or unconsciously, calls the best elements to the public's service. Just as no enlightened people could endure to be governed by ignoramuses, no more can the whole people much longer endure a government which excludes from the polls that element which is by common consent acknowledged to be the most moral force the country affords."

TO TAKE WILL TO APPELLATE COURT

Grandchildren of Mr. Leslie Still Trying to Break Spirit of Legacy to Suffrage

The contest against Mrs. Leslie's will, by which more than $1,000,000 was left to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt for the furtherance of equal suffrage, has been carried to the higher court, and final settlement is not now expected before fall or winter at least.

Surrogate Fowler recently ruled against the grandchildren of Mr. Leslie who have been trying to break the will. The contestants have appealed to the appellate division, however, and the trial may not be held for several months.

"WETS" BRING UP ONE MORE TEST

Men of Somonank, Ill., Want to Have Women's Dry Votes Disqualified

Despite the various decisions in support of the Illinois suffrage act, another in the long list of test cases brought by the liquor men has been started at Sycamore by A. J. Ranger, R. C. Miller and E. J. Harmon et al., of Somonauk.

The suit follows the plan submitted to the wets of all towns voted dry by the women's vote on April 4, 1916. The principal question raised is whether a township, as such, is a political subdivision of the State referred to in the woman suffrage law.

The men's vote at the Somonauk town election was 188 for saloons and 140 against saloons.

LIQUOR PAPERS PRAISE ANTIS

Copy their Articles and Pictures And Pat Them on Back for Opposing Suffrage

At the New England Woman Suffrage Conference last week, the President of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association told of a new and striking exhibit which has been arranged in Hartford. In the large window of the Suffrage Headquarters there is displayed a collection of newspapers—the official organs of the liquor interest in different States—open at the pages where they contain articles by women prominent in the Anti-Suffrage Association, with their portraits and biographical sketches praising their work in opposing equal rights for women.

"I take pleasure in leading my anti friends before that window," said Mrs. Hepburn, "and it has converted a good many of them."

Of course, the anti-suffrage ladies did not ask the liquor organs to copy their articles and publish their portraits; but their efforts are so enthusiastically approved by all the liquor and vice interests that they do it without being asked.

The Long Island diocesan convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church voted against granting the vote in parish elections to the women of the diocese, 96 to 84. The opponents argued that the proposal would tend to dstroy unity of the church, as it would be a local prerogative.

Such a close vote will undoubtedly mean victory next year.

CHICAGO PARADE TO SHOW CHAINS

Free States Will Lead Other Thirty-six Dressed in Gray and Manacled

A striking feature of the great woman suffrage parade to be held in Chicago on June 7 in connection with the National Republican convention, will be a division in the parade in which 12 young women dressed in white and bearing the names of the States where suffrage has been granted will lead a detachment of 36 other women dressed in gray, with their hands manacled and a ball and chain, in the shape of a toy balloon attached to their ankles by a cord, symbolizing the States where women do not have the right to vote.

Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank will be the grand marshal. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will be commandant and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw honorary commandant. Among the distinguished women who will be in line, in automobile or on foot, will be Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Miss Mary E. McDowell, Mrs. Raymond Robins, Miss Katherine B. Davis, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Mrs. James W. Morrisson, Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Miss Hannah J. Patterson, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, Mrs. Patty Ruffner Jacobs, Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Ella Stewart and Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson and the two pioneer suffragists, Mrs. Charles Henrotin and Dr. Julia Holmes Smith.

The official dress is a white suit, with white straw hat, yellow hat band and yellow sash and black shoes.

Marchers may send their names to parade headquarters, 604 Tower Building.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of _____ dollars

Plans Laid for Uniform Eight-Hour Laws for N. E.

Six States Conference Aims to Protect Women and Children Workers

An important conference of representatives from all New England was held in Boston on May 22, to plan for the introduction of a uniform eight-hour bill for women and children in all the New England States.

The interest was especially great at the morning meeting, when the working girls told their own story. It ought to have been an eye-opener to those anti-suffragists who boast of the protective legislation already existing for working women. Not only the law on the statute book is to be considered, but also its enforcement.

For instance, Massachusetts has a law that women must not work in factories for two weeks before and four weeks after childbirth. Notice to this effect is posted up in the mills. "Every time I read it, it has made me feel sick way down into me," said Mrs. Mary Thompson, an intelligent Scotch woman, who has worked in the mills for twenty years. "In the jute mills, I know pregnant women who work up to the very last, and work ten hours a day at lifting heavy weights above their heads. They go back to work within a week. They go to the toilet room and use a breast pump to get rid of the milk in the day time, and they nurse the child all night, and come back in the morning looking like ghosts."

Girl after girl, in many different lines of work, told of the ill effects of the long hours.

Miss O'Connor, president of the Woman's Trade Union League, said: "The public libraries, museums and university extension courses are established largely in vain if most of the people whom they were meant for are too tired at night to take advantage of them."

Mrs. William Z. Ripley, who presided, read from government reports and other official documents, showing that for a very long time women have worked "under conditions which are not only a great hardship to themselves but a great loss to the community," destroying their power to become healthy mothers. In 1842 the Lowell mill girls sent a memorial to the Legislature asking for a ten-hour day, but it was nearly fifty years before they got it. The overstrain, monotony and overspeeding are constantly on the increase.

In the afternoon Mrs. Eva Whiting White presided, and there were addresses by Dr. Stone of the Boston Association for the Control of Tuberculosis; Dr. Richard Cabot, Dr. Edward Cody of New Bedford, Mr. J. Prentiss Murphy of the Boston Children's Aid Society, Miss Pauline Goldmark, Prof. Felix Frankfurter, and Dr. Valeria Parker of Connecticut.

Of special interest was the address of Representative Allison G. Catheron, chairman of the committee in the Massachusetts Legislature which reported against the eight-hour bill. He said the hearings on the bill had thoroughly convinced him that an eight-hour law for women was needed, and would be the ideal thing; but that the considerations which had led him and other members to vote against it at this time were the plea of the Massachusetts manufacturers that they could not compete with the manufacturers of the other New England States if Massachusetts alone adopted an eight-hour law; and the representations of the smaller mercantile firms outside of Boston that the conditions of their business made it necessary for them to keep open in the evenings. He had not found, either, that there seemed to be much demand from the employees of these smaller stores for an eight-hour day.

Mrs. Winston Churchill of New Hampshire, Mrs. Ernest Seton Thompson of Connecticut and Miss Mabel Gillespie of Massachusetts, were appointed a committee to arrange further conferences, to draft a uniform law for the New England States, and to enlarge the committee and make it fully representative.

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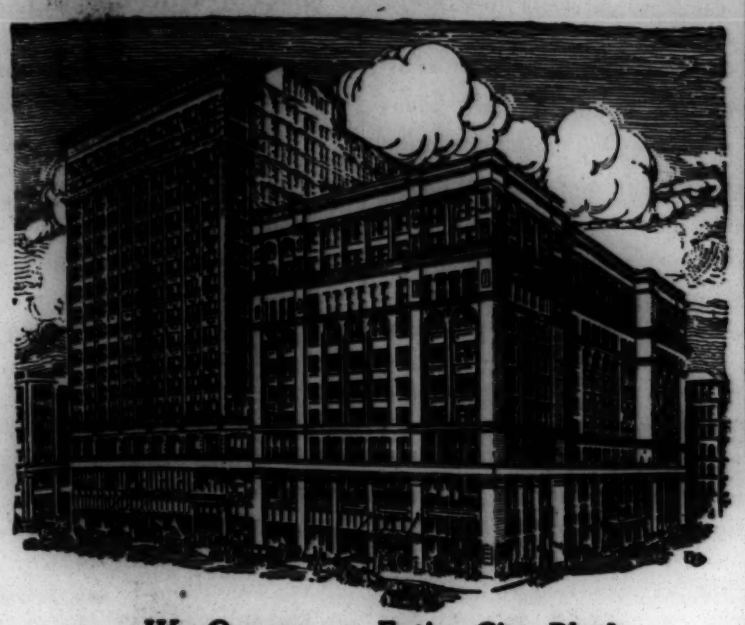

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Those who attend the Woman's Suffrage Demonstration in Saint Louis during the Democratic Convention will receive a hearty welcome at Saint Louis' foremost retail establishment—Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney.

This great store is composed of more than 100 Specialty Shops, each brimful of the most desirable and up-to-date Summer merchandise—all high grade but very reasonably priced—merchandise that will meet every individual requirement.

You Are Invited to Make Use of Our Many Store Conveniences

You are also invited to make liberal use of the many conveniences we have provided for our patrons, which include—Waiting, Writing and Rest Rooms, Local and Long Distance Telephones, Postoffice, Telegraph Office, a delightful Tea Room, Check Room, a Hospital for emergency cases, a Victrola Shop that is unrivaled for beauty and completeness. "Ask Mr. Foster," Travel Information Service, and a Shoppers' Aid Department to assist and make purchases for those who have but a limited time for shopping.

Official Suffrage Parasols

The official Suffrage Parasol for the "Golden Lane" or "Walkless" Parade—which has the indorsement of the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League—will be on sale in our Umbrella Shop at **50c**

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BALLOT AIDS ALL WOMEN IN OFFICE

Speakers at Charities Conference Show Teachers and Policewomen Are Vitally Affected

The need of equal suffrage for women was apparent during the recent annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in Indianapolis, not only in the case of the social workers present, whose handicap in that respect was felt, but for other women as an aid in solving child and educational problems. In an address before the conference, Mrs. Florence Kelly of New York, general secretary of the National Consumers' League, suggested federal aid as a solution of the rural school problem of the country, and said:

"To strengthen and inspire the teaching profession, social agencies can best help by getting votes for all the teachers, armed with which they can thereafter contribute more than all the rest of us towards improving the schools."

The first annual conference of the International Society of Policewomen was held in connection with this conference, under the leadership of Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells of Los Angeles, president. In her address Mrs. Wells touched upon the same theme, that lack of the franchise bars women from many opportunities for social welfare work.

"During the now nearly six years since Los Angeles appointed the first regular policewoman, twenty States have come into line. As this is a total unexpected by many people, I will call the list of States rather than the cities as heretofore: Maryland, California, Colorado, Texas, Pennsylvania, Washington, New York, Arizona, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Alabama, Indiana, North Dakota, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Louisiana, New Jersey, Missouri, Minnesota, Montana.

"Several States which would be in this column if hard work counted were ruled out because the lack of suffrage by women was construed as prohibiting the giving of police power to women, but the lack of the vote or other prohibitive clauses did not deter in all States, for during these years seven States have passed special legislation to make possible the appointment of policewomen."

BAY STATE HAS ANNUAL MEETING

Payment of Dues Abolished and Budget of $30,000 Voted for Coming Year

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association held its annual meeting in Boston on May 18 and 19, with a large attendance and an unusual amount of interest. The first day was devoted to revising the constitution. The State will be organized along political lines, as recommended by the National Association, and the payment of dues is abolished. When the Kentucky Equal Rights Association abolished its dues, several years ago, it not only trebled its membership but doubled its income. Men and women who had paid their small dues and then thought their duty was done, "shelled out" more liberally when there was no fixed sum demanded; and no one was kept out through inability to pay.

In the evening Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman entertained the delegates and members socially at her home. There were songs by Miss Fried, and short addresses by Mrs. W. G. Dwight, Miss Susan Cushman, Mrs. Chester Goldsmith and Mrs. Sara S. Gilson. Miss Blackwell told of the Mississippi Valley Conference.

On the second day, excellent work was shown in the reports of the secretary, treasurer, and the standing committees on Ways and Means, Legislation and Organization, as well as the senatorial district chairmen and the new chairman of congressional work, Mrs. Grace Johnson. The treasurer reported receipts of $67,232 and an expenditure of $63,483. When all outstanding bills are paid there will be about $2,500 left in the treasury.

The following officers were elected: President, Miss Blackwell; first vice-president, Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard; clerk, Mrs. Alice W. De Normandie; treasurer, Mrs. Susan Lewis Ball; Massachusetts member of the National Executive Council, Mrs. Wenonah Osborne Pinkham.

There were only two contested offices. For first vice-president, Mrs. Leonard received 147 votes and Mrs. Edward C. Mason 59; for Massachusetts member of the National Executive Council (who will be second vice-president under the new constitution), Mrs. Pinkham had 135 votes and Mrs. Langdon Frothingham 66.

A budget for the coming year was discussed and accepted; under Mrs. Maud Wood Park's persuasive eloquence, $20,000 was raised, and it was voted to make the budget $30,000.

Gov. Whitman of New York has vetoed the Argetsinger Committee amendments to the Labor law, one of which would have permitted women to work twelve hours a day in canneries during the rush season.

This was the measure which brought the strong protest from working women described in the Woman's Journal of last Saturday.

The legality of the women's vote, which made the township of Dixon, Ill., dry at the recent election, was upheld by Judge Crabtree of the Lee County Court last week, when he dismissed the contest brought by the wet forces to challenge the women's vote. The township was declared legally dry.

PROHIBITIONISTS ASK ALLIANCE

Women's Federation Suggest Get-Together Conference at Convention in St. Paul

The Executive Committee of the Woman's National Prohibition Federation has just issued an official invitation to the suffragists of the country to unite with them and the host of friends of the prohibition cause in the "National Get-Together Council and Conference" to be held at St. Paul July 18. The Federation, which will hold three morning conferences during the national Prohibition convention, July 19 to 21 inclusive, adopted the following resolutions in this regard:

Whereas, the National American Woman Suffrage Association will make an effort to have planks favoring equal suffrage placed in the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties at their conventions in June, therefore

Be it Resolved, by the Executive Committee of the Woman's National Prohibition Federation that we express our appreciation of this recognition of the power of political parties as such and of the necessity for platform declarations of great issues.

And, whereas the Prohibition Party has advocated woman suffrage since 1872, and prohibition and suffrage have the same enemies,

Be it Resolved that we extend to all advocates of woman suffrage an invitation to meet with the prohibition forces of the nation in a great get-together political conference on July 18, 1916, in St. Paul, Minn., and help to bring about a powerful alignment of voters on a platform advocating the twin reforms of prohibition and equal suffrage.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the Associated Press, the daily press of Chicago, and to the Prohibition press, and to the president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and to the president of the various State Associations.

Among the proofs of woman's inability to have a voice in public questions because she cannot fight is one just given by Bishop Brent from the Philippine Islands. Among the wild tribes of the Moros, he found "a courageous woman missionary on this blood-stained island who, by her lonely work in the midst of the wild tribes, had gained the trust of this band of outlaws. Although they would not permit a government official or soldier to come near them, their leaders sent word to her that they might be willing to lay down their arms if she would go to their remote village."

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"JONATHAN'S NIGHTSHIRT"

"If any well grounded anti suffrage sentiment were present it surely didn't survive the onslaught of this ironic attack," says the Kansas City Star of the first performance of "Jonathan's Nightshirt," Mrs. Ferdinanda Wesselhoeft Reed's one-act farce. The same writer said the play was both "startling and amusing."

Since this first performance a little more than a month ago, demand for it has come from suffragists in all parts of the country.

The characters are two men and two women. The acting time about twenty minutes.

Twenty-five cents a copy, set of five for production, one dollar. Royalty for each performance, five dollars. Order from the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Dr. and Mrs. Donald Russell Hooker of Maryland announce the birth of twin girls, Edith Houghton Hooker, Jr., and Elizabeth Houghton Hooker.

Miss Josie Westfall of Macomb, Ill., is still serving as city judge, because the formal order displacing her has not been issued. Miss Westfall received more votes than her opponent, but her votes came from women, who were decided by the Supreme Court to be ineligible. Four judges voted that women were not eligible, and three that they were.

". . . because women are human beings"

says NATHANIEL C. FOWLER is the important reason why they should have suffrage. His book, THE PRINCIPLE OF SUFFRAGE, makes its argument entirely upon this point, and avoids all confusing references to statistics, "expediency," etc.

Every suffragist should have at least one copy. Twenty-five cents (handsomely bound in cloth, 60 pages, large clear type) from your bookseller or send today to the publishers

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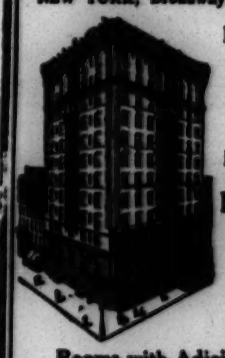

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OVER 15,000 MEN AND WOMEN WANTED this year for U. S. Government Life Jobs. $65 to $150 month. Vacations with pay. No layoffs. Short hours. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. K 124, Rochester, N. Y. (26)

FARMERS NEED TO GIVE WOMEN VOTE

Girl Facing Need to Cook 1,096 Meals Per Year Must Have Rights

"The orator who wants to 'make himself solid' with country voters is fond of saying that the farmer feeds the world," observes the Rural New Yorker of May 20. "The poets and the thinkers and the statesmen may not like to think so, but they and their wares must all take a back seat in public importance; for the man who provides the plain, substantial bread and meat is boss of the situation. He is supposed to be, but he isn't after all. The feeding goes on further, for the farmer in turn is fed by the farmer's wife. Perhaps you never thought of it in just that way before, but unless the farmer was fed, and well fed, by the farm woman, he never could feed the world—or even himself! There are a few brilliant exceptions where men can cook 1096 meals per year, but if the farm woman gave up feeding the farmer, starvation would spread abroad. The big problem now is how to keep the girl on the farm contented and happy. The boy will stay if the girl does."

One way to keep the girl on the farm is to make her feel that she is to grow up with all of the rights and privileges of an enfranchised citizen.

MAKES PROMISING CANVASS ON FOOT

Mrs. Ellen Walsh Walks from Farm to Farm and Finds Voters Favorable

Mrs. Ellen F. Walsh of Perry, Iowa, has demonstrated her belief in suffrage. She has walked 145 miles in canvassing the farmers of Spring Valley township in behalf of votes for women.

Recently the Dallas county suffragists determined upon a personal canvass in which they would interview every voter and attempt to persuade him to vote for suffrage. To Mrs. Walsh fell the large and populous Spring Valley township. She owns no automobile and though her friends offered her the use of cars she determined to make the canvass afoot.

She walked from farm house to farm house, cut across fields and through barn lots, but she saw every voter in the township. In her canvass Mrs. Walsh saw in all 195 farmers and says that she found less than twenty of these opposed to suffrage or indifferent as to the result of the election.

OFFERS VOTE FOR SOCIAL UNREST

Final Report of Industrial Relations Committee Advises Immediate Enfranchisement

The final report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations has been rendered more available to the public by the recent action of Congress and the President in authorizing the printing and distribution of 100,000 copies. Ten thousand sets of the testimony will also be published.

In the main report, or the "Manly" report, as it was called, the immediate enfranchisement of women was advised as one remedy for the social and industrial unrest so strongly felt throughout the country.

SENATOR CUMMINS URGES IOWA MEN TO VOTE YES

United States Senator Cummins of Iowa has urged all the men of the State to vote for the equal suffrage amendment June 5:

"I am in favor of granting to women the right to vote simply because we need their help in the most difficult undertaking which humanity has ever assumed," he says. "The government of the people of the United States from the smallest unit of political organization to the supreme power which comprehends the whole country requires all the intelligence, all the patriotism, all the morality and all the energy of both men and women to maintain it successfully. The problems which confront us are the most serious ever known; the women can do much for their wise solution and it is hard for me to understand the mental operation of the man who refuses their aid in the gravest work of life."

BREAD INSPECTOR ORDERS SPITTOON

Indirect Influence Gets Shocking Setback in Town That Voted Against Suffrage

"A wad of tobacco encased in his breakfast roll," says the Press Department of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, is what brought the health inspector of Pinnacle to his senses and made him decide to inspect. The women had been at him for four years trying vainly with indirect influence to protect the bread sold in town from wanton carelessness and dirt.

For their pains they got bad treatment and bad names. They were "cranks" and "a confounded nuisance." Then the wad of tobacco spoiled the inspector's breakfast, and of course he decided o do something. Did he do what the women had been asking for our years? Oh, no, he merely ordered spittoons to be placed under every kneading trough in the bakeries. The carelessness the women complained of still goes on.

The men of the town voted 3 to 1 last November against equal suffrage.

Isn't there some "wad" that can come to those men to make them see that their own personal interests call for votes for women now?

MRS. CATT ISSUES PLANK APPEALS

Every Delegate to Democratic, Republican and Progressive Conventions Gets Message

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has issued to every delegate elected to the national conventions of the Democratic, Republican and Progressive parties a strong appeal for a woman suffrage plank in the respective platforms.

To the Democratic delegates Mrs. Catt calls attention to the fact that President Wilson, William J. Bryan, Speaker Clark, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield and Secretary of Labor William B Wilson have all announced their advocacy of the enfranchisement of women.

"The Democratic party holds as one of its principles that 'governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed,'" continues Mrs. Catt to the Democratic delegates. "In order that this theory may become a fact, the suffragists will ask the Democratic party for a plank endorsing woman suffrage."

Mrs. Catt calls to the attention of the Republican delegates the fact that a minority of the Resolutions Committee of the 1912 convention presented a report endorsing woman suffrage. "All history proves that the minorities of today are the majorities of tomorrow," she continues. Referring also to the statement of "the greatest of all Republicans, Abraham Lincoln," that "this country cannot endure half slave and half free," Mrs. Catt suggests that "no republic can endure half governed by half the people and the other half governed by all the people."

The Progressive delegates are urged to reaffirm their declaration of 1912 favoring woman suffrage. Mrs. Catt further emphasizes her non-partisan appeal by sending to delegates of all parties the following historical facts relating to equal suffrage:

"Since 1912 Oregon, Arizona, Kansas, Montana, Nevada have become full suffrage States, and Illinois has granted to women municipal suffrage and the right to vote for President.

"Last November four Eastern States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, voted on woman suffrage. While the amendments were lost, the 'yes' vote in these States was over one million. The exact total 'yes' vote was 1,234,470.

"Women now help to determine 91 electoral votes; 22 U. S. Senators and 67 Representatives. The suffrage States cover nearly half our territory."

VEILS GOING, ALSO HAREM MYSTERY

German Press Reports Turkish Woman As Freer Now Than Before War in Constantinople

"The emancipation of women in Turkey has made remarkable progress since the beginning of the war," says the Boston Globe, basing its statement on correspondence from Constantinople appearing in the German newspapers. "In the best society in Constantinople the women no longer wear their veils when receiving their guests. Though veils continue to be worn by the Turkish women in the street, the fashion has made them so flimsy and ransparent that they might just as well be dispensed with.

"Consequently all the fascination and mystery that heretofore have surrounded the harem have uddenly disappeared and in their place there is simply the usual amily life. The Turkish woman is as much a house wife as her European sister, and in this war er resources have been taxed to he utmost."

Interest in the parade June 7 at the Republican national convention is so keen in Chicago that the Herald has been running a series of articles by a teacher of physical education on exercises for marchers.

The Truth About Colorado

BECAUSE various irresponsible persons, in no way representing the real spirit of Colorado, have circulated statements defamatory to the credit of the State and its womanhood, we believe the time has come when all such silly and slanderous stories should be repudiated by the intelligent and public-spirited men of the State of Colorado.

The demand for Colorado bonds is far greater than the supply. In per capita wealth, in expenditures for education, in the percentage of homes without incumbrance, in public improvements, in all matters affecting social welfare and the humane side of legislation, Colorado stands well to the front, as may easily be verified by the reports of the United States Government.

In all efforts that have served to forward the health and prosperity of the State the women of Colorado have done their share. The enfranchisement of women is no longer a question here. Equal suffrage was granted by popular vote in 1893 and incorporated in the Constitution ten years later by a majority three times the size of that given on the original referendum.

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S. B. LONGACRE, Dean Iliff School of Theology.
BORDEN P. KESSLER, Instructor Iliff School of Theology.
CHARLES O. THIBODEAU, Pastor Grace M. E. Church.
T. E. McGUIRE, Pastor Park Hill M. E. Church.
JAMES THOMAS, Pastor Grant Avenue M. E. Church.
ORRIN W. AUMAN, District Supt. Denver District M. E. Churches.
H. R. A. O'MALLEY, Rector St. Stephen's Church.
S. R. S. GRAY, Vicar West Denver.
JAMES RAE ARNEILL, M.D.
O. D. WESTCOTT, M.D.
EDW. WM. LAZELL, M.D.

(The City Federation, a delegate organization of the Associated Charities, Ministerial Alliance and nearly fifty other societies of Denver, instructed its president and secretary to sign the foregoing statement.)

THE CITY FEDERATION, by Clinton G. Hickey, President, and Walter C. Heckendorf, Secretary.

Denver, Colo., May 10, 1916.

LAST LAUGHS

The first hyphenated Americans perhaps were the Siamese twins.—Boston Globe.

"That man," said Mrs. Twickembury, "should be sentenced to solitary refinement." — Christian Register.

"Who won that long distance walking race?"

"Lem Spriggs."

"He did? Who was his trainer?"

"His ten-months-old baby."

Waiter: "Yes, sir, omelets has gone up on account of the war."

Diner: "Great Scott! Are they throwing eggs at each other now?" —Tit-Bits.

"Have you any diaries for 1917?"

"Not yet. Why?"

"So much has happened since January 1 that I've used up all of this year's calendar."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Mr. N. Quisitive, Jr.: "Why, where's your Pomeranian?"

Mrs. Fitzan-Starts: "Oh, haven't you heard? Dogs are quite outré now. We're on our way to the asylum to get us an orphan."—Puck.

Cubist Teacher: "Can any one give an impressionistic definition of New York?"

Bright Pupil: "A small body of limousines almost entirely surounded by Fords."—Houston Chronicle.

A Tokio journal reports the truggles of Japanese writers to translate English idioms into their own tongue. We cite several of hese howlers: "We put our heads ogether" (We collided). "He could not find it for the life of him" (He could not discover it till his death). "He is a great loss to his country" (He is a great calamity to his country). "He hung his head for shame" (He committed uicide by strangulation). "He takes things easily" (He is a deft thief). "She sat over a cup of tea" She sat upon a tea-cup). "I shudder at the bare idea" (I shudder to think that the man is naked). "Spare me five minutes" (Spare my life,—only for five minutes).

One thing we like about the suffragists—they are not tightwads. The automobile that left New York for a 15,000-mile tour was christened with a bottle of gasoline.—Boston Herald.